

## INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1978

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## Gromyko Assails Critics in West As Irresponsible

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today told the Supreme Soviet that detente faces trials from "loud and hysterical" anti-Soviet circles in the West.

With President Leonid Brezhnev and other senior Communist Party leaders looking on, Mr. Gromyko described Western critics as "unscrupulous and irresponsible."

The accommodation between East and West is an "edifice that has been erected and is now undergoing trials for solidity and for firmness from its enemies," Mr. Gromyko said.

Mr. Gromyko spoke in support of a draft law on the conclusion and abrogation of international treaties that the members will approve before their summer session ends this week. The session began yesterday.

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union will "follow to the letter and spirit" each treaty that it signs, including the strategic arms agreement now being negotiated with the United States.

## SALT Obstacle Seen

He said that critics in the West were trying to prevent the conclusion of a new SALT accord and to harm U.S.-Soviet relations as a

whole. He apparently was referring to U.S. congressmen who accuse the Soviet Union of violating the first SALT agreement.

He said that some Western circles are "inventing a Soviet threat" that impedes SALT and other efforts to end the arms race.

"It must be noted," he said, "that Western figures often admit in private that a [military] balance remains and that it has not been violated. But when speaking in public they attempt to deceive people."

Mr. Gromyko is scheduled to meet U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance next week in Geneva to try to remove the obstacles to a fresh SALT accord.

Without mentioning Washington leaders by name, Mr. Gromyko blamed "some people in the West" who are now starting "noisy, if not hysterical, campaigns against detente" to bring the world to a fresh SALT threat.

Mr. Gromyko spoke in support of a draft law on the conclusion and abrogation of international treaties that the members will approve before their summer session ends this week. The session began yesterday.

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## Unusual Applause

In an unusual show of fervor, the delegates interrupted the speech five times with loud applause.

The joint consultative commission set up to monitor the first

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Moscow Gives Canadian 3-Year Smuggling Term

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP) — Asta Maria Sokow, a 52-year-old Canadian, has been sentenced in Moscow City Court to eight years in prison on smuggling charges, a Soviet newspaper reported today.

The newspaper Socialist-cheskaya Industria said that the woman "tried to take away from the Soviet Union rare pictures, books, items as well as gold, silver and platinum ornaments with diamonds worth over 32,000 rubles [about \$47,000]."

The article said that her case was heard "in open court."

It was not known why the Soviet press decided to release details of Mrs. Sokow's case at this time. Word of her arrest and sentencing had been reported in the Western

diplomatic community here in early June.

## Appeal Apparently Denied

According to the Canadian Embassy, Mrs. Sokow's trial was held June 8 and 9. But it was thought that her appeal of the sentence was turned down, prompting the newspaper to release the details of her case.

Mrs. Sokow pleaded guilty to an attempt to smuggle jewels, silver, icons and diplomas. She was arrested at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport Jan. 29 during a holiday visit to the Soviet Union and held for five months for pretrial investigation.

Canadian diplomats said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Attorney General Refuses Judge's Order

BELL HELD IN CONTEMPT OVER FBI FILES

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell was held in civil contempt today for his refusal to obey a judge's order to disclose the files of 18 FBI informers.

Judge Thomas Griesa of the U.S. District Court in Manhattan said that he would hold the nation's highest law-enforcement officer in contempt "until and unless he purges his contempt by compliance with the order."

Mr. Bell could be fined or imprisoned, but a hearing is scheduled tomorrow on a motion for a stay of the contempt order, pending an appeal. The hearing was scheduled by federal appeals court Judge Murray Gurein in Manhattan.

Judge Griesa issued his contempt order via a long-distance telephone call from California, where he is vacationing at an undisclosed location. The written decision was issued by his law clerk here.

## Prepared for Charge

Earlier in the day, Mr. Bell had notified Judge Griesa that he was prepared to face the civil contempt

decree by refusing to surrender the FBI files.

The case involves a \$40 million civil suit brought by the Socialist Workers Party to recover damages for alleged illegal break-ins and other acts during FBI surveillance of party activities from 1938 to 1976.

The government had unsuccessfully tried to appeal Judge Griesa's disclosure order in the U.S. Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

But Mr. Bell continued to refuse to comply in the belief that once he was held in contempt, higher courts would grant a review.

## 2d American Gold Medal

## U.S. Violinist Wins

## Tchaikovsky Contest

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI) —

American violinist Elmar Oliveira of Binghamton, N.Y., won top honors in the sixth international Tchaikovsky Competition yesterday, giving the United States an unprecedented two gold medals in the contest.

"I'm ecstatic. It's just fantastic,"

Mr. Oliveira said. "It makes all of the practice and work worthwhile."

Mr. Oliveira, 28, shared the gold medal with Soviet violinist Ilya Gruberth. The other U.S. gold-medal winner in the quadrennial competition is Nathaniel Rosen, 30, a cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, whose victory was announced Monday night.

The United States had never won more than one gold medal in a Tchaikovsky competition.

Professional Soloist

Mr. Oliveira, who began playing the violin at age nine, is a professional soloist and has played in North America, South America and Europe.

Critic Pavel Lugovskoi said Mr. Oliveira's performance had a "masterly trait, which as Tchaikovsky said, is the essence of the magic influence upon the audience."

Mr. Oliveira almost came to Moscow twice before to enter earlier Tchaikovsky competitions, but



The opening session of the European Community summit gets under way at city hall in Bremen, West Germany.

## Would Guarantee Resettling of Vietnamese

## U.S. Said to Boost Aid to 'Boat People'

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP) —

In an effort to save "boat people" fleeing Vietnam from dying at sea, Carter administration has decided to guarantee the resettlement of all such refugees picked up by ships under U.S. ownership or registration.

Administration sources said yesterday that this policy decision had been worked out by the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to encourage U.S. ships to rescue refugees found in Southeast Asian waters.

Although no statistics are available on the number of refugees who have died during attempted escapes by sea, a large number are believed to have died from drowning, starvation or exposure. Many of the escapes are made in overloaded, unsavory or poorly provisioned small craft.

Since the flow of refugees from Vietnam began, U.S. policy has encouraged U.S. ships to pick up the boat people and take them to nearby ports. However, many ships have been inhibited from making rescues because of the reluctance of some Asian countries to admit the refugees.

In some cases, ships that have boat people aboard have been refused admittance to Asian ports, even when they had cargos to unload, or have been kept under

close guard with the crews not being allowed to disembark.

To overcome that problem the sources said, the United States now will make known to Asian governments its willingness to arrange the safe removal and relocation of any refugees brought into their countries' ports by U.S. ships.

Some of these refugees will be

brought to the United States, and efforts will be made to relocate others, particularly those with relatives already in other countries willing to receive them, the sources said.

According to State Department figures, 5,800 boat people have landed in Far Eastern countries during the last two months. Those with particularly large numbers are

Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and Hong Kong.

Since last August, approximately 12,500 boat people have been resettled in the United States, and 12,500 will be admitted under Attorney General Griffin Bell's emergency parole authority next year.

## President Boasts of His Reforms

## Park Formally Re-Elected in S. Korea

By William Chapman

SEOUL, July 6 (WP) — South Korean President Park Chung Hee, formally re-elected to a six-year term, claimed yesterday his tenure had brought the country from chaos to stability and prosperity.

In a dry, unemotional speech, the president attributed the success to the "grand reforms of national salvation," a reference to the radical political changes he fostered under martial law when he was elected in 1972.

"We have succeeded in building a solid foundation for national security by accomplishing outstanding growth, on the basis of stability, in all fields of politics, economy, society and culture," Mr. Park declared to an audience of supporters. "Now we are full of confidence."

He addressed the National Conference for Unification, a presidential electoral body which, as expected, proceeded to renew his tenure without opposition.

## Secret Ballot

Gathered in a brightly decorated gymnasium in central Seoul, 2,577 conference delegates voted for him in a secret ballot; one ballot was declared invalid on a technicality.

They had been chosen in May in an uncontested national election, which was boycotted by the minor parties that sometimes oppose Mr. Park's rule.

Mr. Park, by law, is chairman of the national conference that also will rubber-stamp his choice of a third of the members of the National Assembly, the country's unicameral legislature.

As he embarks on a second term under the restrictive rules he laid down in October, 1972, Mr. Park presides securely over a nation that is militarily stronger and vastly more prosperous than it was six years ago.

But it is also a country still wracked by dissent and outbreaks of bitterness over the suppression of civil rights. His last real political opponent, Kim Dae Jung, is still imprisoned, guarded now in a hospital room where his reading matter is restricted to nonpolitical

books and where visits by his wife are watched by police.

The systematic torture of dissidents that marked the early 1970s has been abandoned and Mr. Park's government shows greater tolerance of public criticism. But sizable demonstrations of students are still broken up, sometimes violently, and many writers, including the prominent poet Kin Chi Ha, remain in jail.

Many observers here believe that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Israeli Jets Buzz Beirut In a Warning to Syrians

BEIRUT, July 6 (AP) — Israel sent seven warplanes over Beirut yesterday in a show of force and a clear warning to Syria to ease its stranglehold on the city's hemmed-in Christians. The United States was reported trying to mediate an end to the bloody Syrian-Christian fighting in the Lebanese capital.

In Washington, the White House issued a statement by President Carter calling for a cease-fire, saying that the fighting "adds to the hatred and suffering accumulated over several years of tragedy in Lebanon."

The Israeli jets roared in from the sea at rooftop level after hundreds of Syrian rockets set numerous fires in the Christian half of the city in the sixth day of a Syrian siege aimed at subduing the Christian militias.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker held a long meeting with Mr. Sarkis early today and was helping the Lebanese leader in his efforts to get Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to ease up in the anti-Christian crackdown, the Christian Phalange Party radio station here reported.

## Syrian Rocket

Predawn Syrian rocket fire, lasting seven hours, pounded six Christian neighborhoods in east Beirut and the Christian-dominated port area. It set at least 40 buildings afire and demolished several others. The Phalangist radio said more than 1,000 rockets fell.

A police spokesman said 17 Lebanese were killed and 36 wounded in the bombardment, raising the reported Lebanese casualty toll in six

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Economic Issues Dominate EEC Summit

## EEC Summit Opens Amid Uncertainty

By Joseph Fitchett

BREMEN, West Germany, July 6 (IHT) — A summit conference of the nine European Economic Community countries opened here today amid uncertainty over the prospect of any major new European economic package now.

There was optimism, however, that an economic strategy could be adopted.

The plan would combine domestic measures by the nine governments in a bid to add a percentage point to Western Europe's current economic growth rate of 2.8 percent.

On the other hand, plans for a radical innovation to bolster monetary coordination and greater stability in exchange rates among European currencies — perhaps pooled funds to fight speculation or the creation of a new European currency — appeared to be downgraded at least until the next European summit in December.

Two agenda items were the

core of this summit, which is supposed to set the European position for the forthcoming summit of industrial countries, basically Europe, the United States and Japan, to surmount the international economic slump.

## Him of Compromise

In a hint of compromise in attempts to create a zone of monetary stability, French and West

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

However, some diplomats felt these complaints were more of a delaying device to allow the government to make a decision in the two days of talks here.

He noted that the leaders were accompanied only by their foreign ministers, not their finance ministers or other top economic aides.

## Delaying Device

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## Sleeper Car Fire Kills 11, Injures 17 in England

TAUNTON, England, July 6 (AP) — A sleeper train heading for London from western England caught fire early today, killing 11 passengers and injuring 17 officials of the state-owned British Rail network.

Railroad investigators said that the fire might have been caused by someone smoking in the top bunk of one of the two-bunk sleeping compartments on the 12-car train.

The investigators said there was a slow buildup of smoke and fumes before the flames appeared, indicating that material smoldered for some time. They said there was no explosion and they ruled out sabotage.

Transport Minister William Rodgers ordered an investigation. A British Rail spokesman said that it was the first fatal fire involving railway sleepers in Britain since 1910.

Police said eight men and three women were burned or suffocated to death at 3 a.m. in one coach as the train from Penzance, in Cornwall County, entered the suburbs of Taunton in Somerset County.

First-aid workers said that most of the victims died in their bunks and others were overcome as they tried to escape from smoke. One man died after reaching a house beside the track.

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## Challenge to Gierek Government

## Poland's 'Flying Universities' Give Course in Dissent

By Michael Getler

WARSAW, July 6 (WP) — In crowded apartments scattered in five Polish cities, small groups of students and scholars have created perhaps the most clever and daring new form of dissent in Eastern Europe.

The students, from 10 to 150 at a time, are attending lectures — sometimes at considerable personal risk — at Poland's unofficial "flying universities."

The idea is to teach Polish students about all elements of their country's history, political evolution and battles for independence — including struggles against Soviet domination in the 19th century and after World War I — that they do not find in official Soviet-oriented university courses.

The flying universities, named because they move from place to place, are small. An estimated 600 to 700 students took part in the first semester that just ended.

There is no certainty that their appeal will spread much further, nor are there any clear links between the universities and the dissident workers whose occasional protests are usually tied to specific issues like food prices or shortages of meat, housing and consumer goods.

Nevertheless, these self-education groups are a potential time-bomb, confronting the Communist government of Edward Gierek with a maddening mixture of traditional Polish nationalism and dissent that his government seems unsure how to handle.

Last Feb. 11, a lecture on Poland's political history by Adam Michnik, a leader of the Polish Workers and Social Self-Defense Committee, was broken up by Krakow police using mace and injuring many of the more than 100 students who were jammed into an apartment.

Mr. Michnik, 32, is the most popular lecturer and clearly an irritant to the government because of his link to the workers' movement. Police have arrested him more than half a dozen times in recent months. They have held him each time for just under the 48-hour limit.

## Park Wins

## New Term

(Continued from Page 1)

Strikes are outlawed in South Korea.

In a series of protests, the employees have contended they are left behind in the country's new prosperity — abandoned workers whose low wages form the underpinning for South Korea's export economy. They assert that the government is guilty of backing up the factory owners to suppress labor activism.

The country is also beset by surging inflation brought about by the high-growth policies of the last 10 years. The New Democratic Party, which offers a weak opposition to Mr. Park's party, has taken up the inflation issue for the parliamentary election, contending that what South Korea needs now is stability, not rapid growth.

## Home-Grown Scandal

SEOUL, July 6 (WP) — Just as it dared to hope that the influence-buying affair in Washington was over, the South Korea government has been rocked by a home-grown scandal involving some of its highest officials.

At least 190 officials are under investigation for having bought valuable apartments at favorable prices from one of the country's biggest corporations, the Hyundai group. The officials involved reportedly include six members of the National Assembly and high-ranking members of the Economic Planning Board, Commerce-Industry Ministry, Finance Ministry and Construction Ministry.

it for which a person can be kept in custody without filing a charge.

A few other meetings have been disrupted, students have been pressed not to attend and some people who allowed their apartments to be used have been fined.

By and large, however, the government has let the lecturer's continue, although it is clear, said Prof. Jan Kielanowski, 68, that officials could easily have stopped them.

The reason for the government's uncertainty probably lie in the cleverness of the challenge presented by the movement. Three aspects are particularly noteworthy:

• Although the self-education movement actually was organized by dissident student committees last fall, it was given prestigious academic blessing and protection in January when 58 professors and writers publicly formed the Society

for Academic Courses and agreed to give lectures.

The charter, they said, was purely educational, not political and not hostile to the government. "Without looking for the truth about the world and themselves," the professors wrote, "the citizens' sense of duty cannot be created. One cannot be a full-fledged citizen." Since then, a dozen more professors have signed.

• The concept of flying universities, according to a journalist on a Catholic newspaper, is rooted in Polish pride and history. Twice before, during the period when Poland was dominated by Czarist Russia and during the Nazi occupation, Polish students continued their education in underground classrooms.

• Poland's powerful Catholic Church, while officially steering

clear of association with the academic society and the flying universities, has given its tacit support to the movement, partly. Catholic editors say, because the church sees the need for the same thing in the officially approved Catholic schools.

Prof. Kielanowski also sees other factors forestalling a police crackdown on the self-education movement.

Government efforts to suppress and frighten dissident worker movements by terror last year had the opposite effect and made those groups stronger and more popular, he believes. Similarly, he said, "the interrupted lecture of Mr. Michnik in Krakow will remain in Polish culture forever. It will be very important."

Prof. Kielanowski added: "We are pretty deeply in debt financially

## But Positive Points Seen

## Israel Expected to Dismiss Sadat Plan

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, July 6 (NYT) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the Israeli Cabinet would formally reject this week's Egyptian peace plan when it meets Sunday.

But the Cabinet was expected to approve Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's participation at a conference in London with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, the official said.

He spoke after Mr. Dayan and aides spent an hour and a half reviewing the peace plan of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that was made public yesterday in Cairo.

While the terms of Mr. Sadat's

plan were found wanting and the overall proposal was deemed inadequate, there were positive points, the spokesman said.

## Continued Military Presence

They included:

• The fact that Mr. Sadat seemingly shows some flexibility on the time, by referring to a five-year transition period.

• There is no direct reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Israelis have long refused to deal with the PLO, calling it a terrorist organization with a covenant requiring the disappearance of the Jewish state.

Yet the overall plan reflects no departure from Mr. Sadat's basic demands, which are unacceptable to Israel, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian leader has consistently said that Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories and agree to Palestinian self-determination, with establishment of a Palestinian state if that is what the Palestinians want. Israel has opposed the idea of a separate Palestinian state between it and Jordan, contending that it would be a focus of hostility to the Jewish state.

Hostile UN Resolutions

Israel also views with displeasure Mr. Sadat's call for UN involvement in resolving the territorial dispute, contending that such a UN role would be one-sided — assuring Israel withdrawal but not Israel's security.

Because the Egyptian plan does not represent a shift in Mr. Sadat's basic demands, the Cabinet will give it "a total rejection, I think," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The officials who discussed the plan today were also concerned that the Egyptian proposal calls for "implementation of relevant UN resolutions on Palestinian refugees." The Israeli noted that the Egyptian plan does not mention UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which have been the basic mechanisms for Arab-Israeli contacts.

The words "relevant UN resolutions," the Israelis said, presumably refer to an array of General Assembly resolutions passed in recent years that have clear anti-Israel intentions and that Israel has always strongly opposed in UN deliberations.

Mr. Sadat's proposal included a call for the return of East Jerusalem, which Israel captured from Jordan during the 1967 war. There is no willingness in most of Israel's disparate political spectrum to divide the city of Jerusalem again, observers remarked.

Jerusalem has been made the capital of Israel, although a number of nations, including the United States, still refuse to locate their embassies here.

## Canadian Sentenced

(Continued from Page 1)

they were surprised by the severity of Mrs. Sokow's sentence.

The newspaper used the case to give facts and figures on customs law violators at the airport. It said that nearly 10,000 foreigners have been detained on charges of trying to smuggle out contraband, and that previous items worth about \$1.4 million and 90 kilograms (198 pounds) of golden objects were confiscated.

## U.S. Retaliates on Newsman

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — The White House summoned four Soviet journalists to a meeting yesterday to review their credentials, in retaliation against Soviet judicial proceedings against two U.S. newsmen.

The newspaper used the case to give facts and figures on customs law violators at the airport. It said that nearly 10,000 foreigners have been detained on charges of trying to smuggle out contraband, and that previous items worth about \$1.4 million and 90 kilograms (198 pounds) of golden objects were confiscated.

## Israeli Jets Buzz Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

days of Syrian-Christian fighting to 184 killed and 615 wounded.

Most of east Beirut's 600,000 Christians huddled in basement shelters without electricity or water and with their food running out, the Phalangist radio said. Sniper fire continued after the barrage ended at daybreak.

The Syrians are the core of a 30,000-man Arab League peace-keeping force trying to police the armistice that ended the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war. The Phalangists and the National Liberal Party, which is behind the other major Christian militia group, have defied Syrian efforts to extend control to Christian areas of the country.

Syria and the Christians are also at odds over the Christians' alliance with Israel. So far, the Palestinians and Lebanese Moslem leftists, the Christians' foes in the civil war, have not entered the latest fighting.

Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said it was "safe to assume" that the president was aware of the meeting.

Mr. Powell asked whether this action could have a "chilling effect" on journalists, replied: "There is some concern about the chilling effect of recent actions against journalists elsewhere."

He said that all 12 Soviet journalists accredited to the White House would be summoned for a review of their credentials. The State Department conducted a similar review of accredited Soviet journalists last Friday.

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## Pan Am's People

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to the West now, probably deeper than ever before in our history, and suppressing opposition doesn't make any country too popular in the United States, especially since President Carter and his human rights policy. So that is another very important reason, and now we are beginning to feel a resonance in Sweden, England and West Germany."

Diplomats said that the movement has aroused the interest of many students who have never been associated with dissident or student-solidarity groups, and this, too, is a cause for government concern.

## Some Positive Things

Actually, Prof. Kielanowski said, the Gierek government has done some positive things since 1970, among them expanding general education in Poland.

In past generations, he said, children of educated parents could always learn at home what was scratched out of the textbooks in school. But now there is a much more broadly educated generation that includes children whose working-class and peasant parents perhaps cannot fill in the answers. So, he said, "it is important to tell them to look for the truth and that what they are taught, even if it is true, is not the whole truth and usually just a chosen part of it."

Although Poland's flying universities are an extraordinary phenomenon in the Soviet bloc, it is not surprising that they have popped up in Poland rather than in other countries, or that they are semi-tolerated by the Gierek government.

## Traditionally Independent

Mr. Gierek presides over the most potentially explosive population in Eastern Europe. The Poles are traditionally independent-minded, they dislike the Russians and Germans in about equal measure, and they have Eastern Europe's most powerful church. In the last two decades, three Polish governments have fallen because of worker uprisings over food and prices.

The Gierek government has done many things to make life better for Poles in the last eight years. Poland has more open criticism of its institutions than other East European countries, and except for political dissidents, Poles can travel freely abroad.

Still, there is now a major new dissident drive against censorship, a thriving underground press and rising demand for more meat and better housing. The flying universities are part of the pattern.

"They are unique in Eastern Europe," said Jacek Kuron, another leader of the Workers' Social and Self-Defense Committee, "but the significance of the Society of Academic Courses should be seen in the wider framework of the broad movement to limit the actions of a totalitarian state. Without this wider social movement, this academy and the flying universities could not have arisen and remained active."

The words "relevant UN resolutions," the Israelis said, presumably refer to an array of General Assembly resolutions passed in recent years that have clear anti-Israel intentions and that Israel has always strongly opposed in UN deliberations.

Mr. Sadat's proposal included a call for the return of East Jerusalem, which Israel captured from Jordan during the 1967 war. There is no willingness in most of Israel's disparate political spectrum to divide the city of Jerusalem again, observers remarked.

Jerusalem has been made the capital of Israel, although a number of nations, including the United States, still refuse to locate their embassies here.

## EEC Opens Key Talks

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emends to avoid commitment to a new monetary mechanism until after the industrial summit, which will include President Carter, later this month in Bonn.

French officials have spoken recently in Paris of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's hopes for a European equivalent now of the Bretton Woods agreement which reorganized post-war currencies and set rules for economies in the International Monetary Fund.

However, officials of several delegations sounded more hesitant, usually voicing doubts about the U.S. response.

Another factor of discord is the British desire that West Germany take the lead in economic recovery by higher inflation, while the West Germans, like the French, want Britain and the other six countries to accept closer monetary coordination and tighter collective economic discipline.

Mr. Schmidt, the host for the summit as West Germany takes the chair of the European Community for six months, reportedly is anxious to make his tenure productive. However, Bonn is traditionally shy of appearing to impose its will on economically weaker European partners.

## Comprehensive Approach

The agenda seeks a comprehensive approach to economic problems. It also covers unemployment, energy and relations with developing countries as well as specific questions on Mediterranean agriculture and oil-linker safety norms in the wake of the Amoco Cadiz pollution disaster.

One plan discussed today was an economic strategy document put together by the EEC commission after consultations with each government following the last European conference in Copenhagen in December.

## Turin Executive

TURIN, July 6 (AP) — Terrorists of the Red Brigades today shot Aldo Ravaoli, 34, president of the Turin Small Industry Association, in the legs in the second such attack in two days against executives, police said.

Police said two persons with silencer-equipped pistols fired several shots at Mr. Ravaoli as he was leaving his home in central Turin for work. The attacker, police said, fled in a car. Mr. Ravaoli's condition is not serious, they added.

## Brigades Shoot

Turin Executive



Police draw gate across border line in Freilassing, West Germany, as trucks block highway in rear. Austrian and foreign truckers are protesting a new form of road taxation.

## Truckers' Blockade Eases in Austria

VIENNA, July 6 (AP) — After a four-day blockade of Austria's road border stations a few long-distance trucks began moving across the border today, raising hopes of motorists that the truckers will eventually end their protest.

The easing of the blockade occurred after business leaders met with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and renewed their appeal to the truckers.

Key border crossings had remained jammed today despite a compromise formula offered by Finance Minister Hannes Androsch.

Although Mr. Androsch has done many things to make life better for Poles in the last eight years. Poland has more open criticism of its institutions than other East European countries, and except for political

## After Bakke Ruling

## U.S. Employers Warned: Keep Hiring Minorities

By Austin Scott

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6 — The a June 28 judgment in favor of Al Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has warned "private employers that they may not use last week's U.S. Supreme Court decision in a medical school admission case to "retreat" from their hiring requirements under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Chairman Eleanor Holmes Norton of the EEOC, the U.S. government agency that promotes job access for minorities, was referring to



Blind protesters at FAA office in Washington, D.C.

## Observer Says Money-Trouble Report Is False

ASPEN, Colo., July 6 (UPI) — The board of directors of the London Observer strongly denied a report yesterday that the newspaper is in financial trouble.

A New York Times report printed yesterday in the International Herald Tribune said that the British newspaper was in peril.

Thornton Bradshaw, Atlantic Richfield president, which bought the newspaper in 1976, said that the Times report was without foundation.

Robert Anderson, Atlantic Richfield board chairman, said the financial condition of The Observer has actually improved since its purchase, "and we continue to be optimistic about its future."

At the Observer's board meeting here, the editor, Conor Cruise O'Brien, was named the recipient of the fifth annual Arthur D. Morse Fellowship in Communications and Society.

"We believe numerical remedies, including quotas under certain circumstances, are still permissible," Mrs. Norton said. "I want to use this occasion to tell employers on notice that their obligations under Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act remain as they were" before the Bakke decision.

"Employers proceed at great risks if they use Bakke as an occasion for retreat from their obligations under Title 7," she said.

Mrs. Norton, whose commission investigates complaints of job discrimination and has the power to find employers guilty of discrimination and take them to court, said the commission believes that "virtually everything we do falls under the rubric of congressionally authorized administrative actions," which Justice Powell's opinion appeared to uphold.

Therefore, at EEOC we shall not stop or curtail the enforcement of Title 7 in any way," she said.

Los Angeles Times

## Carter Plans Realignment Of Law Enforcement Unit

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, July 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration and key congressional leaders have agreed on a plan to reorganize the troubled Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, hoping to increase grants and eliminate state government vetoes on how localities can spend the federal money.

The program is scheduled to be announced by President Carter Monday in the presence of key congressional backers. They will include Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., who is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who will be the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee next year when the measure will come up for a vote.

The administration has labored over how to improve the agency, which Mr. Carter attacked during his presidential campaign, saying that "waste, poor coordination and widespread mismanagement has enabled LEAA to spend \$5.2 billion while making almost no contribution to reducing crime."

## Cutting Red Tape

Major elements of the plan, according to a summary circulating on Capitol Hill, are reductions in red tape and measures to reduce greatly the amount of anti-crime

## Russia Gives Medals To Soyuz-30 Team

MOSCOW, July 6 (UPI) — A Polish cosmonaut was named a Hero of the Soviet Union and his Soviet commander won the Order of Lenin for successfully completing an eight-day mission aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space station.

Tass reported yesterday the medals and honors for Polish cosmonaut Miroslaw Hermaszewski and flight commander Pyotr Klimuk after their Soyuz-30 capsule landed on the plains of Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia.

## Primitive Solomon Islanders Prepare to Gain Independence

HONJARA, Solomon Islands, July 6 (UPI) — Foreign dignitaries have converged on Guadalcanal, the largest island of this South Pacific archipelago, to attend the birth of the independent Solomon Islands tomorrow.

The ceremonies on Guadalcanal, scene of the bloody victory of U.S. forces over the Japanese Imperial Army in 1942, will end 83 years of British colonial rule. Four warships — the U.S. Navy's Preble and Shippie, Australia's Vendetta and New Zealand's Monowai — will rendezvous for the occasion.

U.S. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, Britain's Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock and New Zealand Labor Minister John Gordon will speak at a one-hour ceremony. Each studied pidgin English — the only semblance of a universal language among the 40 dialects of the Solomons.

The first visible sign of independence was the changeover from Australian dollars to an indigenous currency July 1 — probably a good indication of how dramatically independence will affect the 200,000 islanders.

The nation will remain heavily dependent on foreign aid, notably \$46 million in grants from Britain. The prime minister, Peter Kenilorea, 35, engineered the transition to independence as the head of an interim government during the last two years.

Most islanders, 94 percent of whom are Melanesian, grow their own food, earn virtually no cash and own few commercially manufactured articles. Although 90 percent of the Solomon Islanders claim to be Christians, pagan cults remain. The government has launched a campaign to squelch the "cargo cult," a belief that aircraft and ships are sent laden with gifts by the gods.

The cultists believe that all shop merchandise will be handed out

free on independence day, a naive concept that could turn the proud occasion into an expensive and dangerous free-for-all.

## Manson Disciple Convicted Again Of 1969 Murder

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (UPI) — Leslie Van Houten, one of the "Manson Family" killers, was convicted a second time yesterday of first-degree murder — a verdict that means she must serve out a life sentence along with others convicted of the 1969 Sharon Tate-LaBianca slayings.

Miss Van Houten, 28, would have been freed had the jury found her guilty of second-degree murder or manslaughter because she has spent eight years in prison.

But the jury at her third trial denied her defense of having been a robot under the influence of Charles Manson and of drugs. In effect, the jury repeated the verdict of the first trial — that she was guilty of the premeditated murders of the grocery chain owner, Leno LaBianca and his wife, Rosemary.

Miss Van Houten got a third chance because there was judicial error in her first trial and the second ended in a hung jury and a mistrial. She now will be returned to state prison to serve out a life term. She is eligible for a parole hearing but the chances of her release for at least six more years are slim. She has been free on \$200,000 bail since December.



Bobby Locke, at the Engadine Golf Club.  
BADRUTT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ  
Season until early September.

## U.S. Offices Monitor Citizens' Calls

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP) — The General Services Administration, supported by key members of the House, has moved to block various federal agencies from using listening devices to monitor telephone calls from citizens seeking information.

The GSA proposed regulations on June 29 to bar all such devices, whether surreptitious or not, except where permitted expressly by law or court order.

However, listening-in by supervisors, in which the employee is informed in advance, has been permitted for public-safety purposes.

The Internal Revenue Service received permission in 1975 to use such monitoring devices. The Social Security Administration, which abandoned them four years ago after a political controversy, had sought permission from GSA to reinstall them. Officials there said that the devices would be used by supervisors to monitor how their employees dealt with citizens seeking information.

The proposed GSA regulations would block the Social Security Administration from installing the devices and force the IRS to abandon them.

The GSA has authority over use of listening devices in federal civil-

ian agencies. Its action has been encouraged by Rep. Dale Kildee, D-Mich., and others.

Frank Carr, commissioner of automated data and telecommunication services for GSA, said the use of surreptitious listening devices of various types to monitor phone calls received from outside is already forbidden by the GSA, except where expressly permitted by law or court order.

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## Mideast: Back to Basics

Egypt's plan for a Middle East peace is no more promising than Israel's and that is hardly news. Neither is the much fussed-over agreement of each government to send its foreign minister to London for a meeting with Secretary of State Vance. In everyone's eagerness to demonstrate movement, it seems to have been forgotten that direction also counts.

\* \* \*

The essential outline of a deal will not be found in public declarations. There must be a real negotiation. And finding a basis for that negotiation involves more than a selection of emissaries and meeting places. The Carter administration's desire to keep the Sadat initiative alive is commendable. Its mediation is essential. But if Israel, Egypt, and Jordan cannot face the tough questions on their agenda there is no point in encouraging the illusion that meaningful discussions are in train. A cold shower of realism might better focus everyone's attention on the alternative: more war.

The Egyptians have offered to discuss "security arrangements" for Israel in the West Bank and Gaza if the Israelis will agree, at the outset, to withdraw from those captured territories, including East Jerusalem. And after five years, the Palestinians of those regions would determine their own future, subject to the security guarantees given by Egypt and Jordan. That is about as helpful as Israel's earlier offer to keep settling those territories while it holds them in a firm military grip and to delay for five years any discussion of what comes after. The private comments of both governments had previously seemed closer than that. It may be time for U.S. mediators to drive forward by pressing everyone backwards.

\* \* \*

The essence of the diplomatic challenge is how to create a process in which the Israelis can trade occupied territory for genuine security. If they cannot bring themselves to envision the gradual withdrawal from most of the West Bank and Gaza no matter how elaborate the security arrangements they might get in return, there is not much left to discuss. They would then have to take their chances on an impasse, for which they would get much of the blame in the United States. The Israelis' intentions remain suspect because they have passed up one opportunity

after another to demand even the most elaborate security guarantees as a condition of withdrawal. If holding on to the territories is the only security they can devise, they might as well be driven to that admission so that the Israeli people can grasp a fateful choice.

The Egyptians, too, deserve to be pressed into a tighter corner. In presuming to negotiate not only for himself but also for Jordan and for the Palestinians, President Sadat offers rather more than he has so far been able to deliver. He has spoken in the back channels of a West Bank-Palestinian entity firmly linked to Jordan: that is something less than Palestinian "self-determination." He has to stop trying to have it both ways if Israel's genuine right of an independent Palestinian state is to be allied.

What is more, Mr. Sadat has been freely offering security guarantees on behalf of a Jordan that refuses even to address the idea of negotiating directly with Israel. If his own dramatic acceptance of Israel and face-to-face dealings with it has any meaning — and hardly anyone denies their great psychological as well as diplomatic significance — he cannot pretend that Jordan's evident reluctance to join him is unimportant. It is probably no exaggeration to suggest that the extent of the eventual Israeli withdrawal on the West Bank, if any, depends in no small measure on King Hussein's willingness to emulate Mr. Sadat in demonstrating good faith to the Israeli people. Their mistrust of him, after all, is based on bitter experience.

\* \* \*

In sum, for negotiations to have a chance, the Israelis need to define their security demands while holding out gradual but major withdrawals: the Egyptians need to stop pretending that the 1967 lines are the only possible borders and that an independent Palestine state is now in sight; and the Jordanians need to demonstrate that they are ready for negotiations on that basis. If even then Jordan holds out, then Egypt and Israel could at least complete the outline of a Sinai deal between them and, with the threat of going it alone, stimulate a better response from Jordan and the occupied Palestinians. Establishing such a basis for negotiation is the proper U.S. role. Defining each party's obligation in those discussions will surely be more useful than worrying very much about whose minister meets whose where and when.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Rising Yen

The rapid rise of the yen against the dollar is generating vast anxiety in Japan, where it has already caused a wave of bankruptcies. To this country, it has brought an unwelcome ripple of additional inflation. In both countries, there are now urgent questions about what's to be done. The answer is, of course, that nothing is to be done. The whole recent history of the dollar-yen relation is, in fact, a lesson in the very high cost of government's attempts to maintain artificial currency exchange rates.

\* \* \*

As recently as the early months of 1976, you could get more than 300 yen for a dollar. By last October, it was down to 250 yen. Currently the rate is teetering barely over 200, with Japan's central bank buying dollars like mad in a desperate effort to keep the price from going further. When a slide of this magnitude transpires in such a brief time, between two economies that are respectively the first and third most powerful in the world, and are, moreover, major forces in trade with each other and the rest of the world, the breakage in old relationships and old habits becomes exceedingly costly and painful.

In the long years after World War II, Japan had a small and struggling economy that the United States helped in many ways — among others, by permitting it to maintain an undervalued yen. As time passed, the Japanese economy grew formidably, but instead of adjusting the yen gradually to its rising power, a succession of Japanese and U.S. governments held it well below the value that the market would have set. The full dimensions of that error of procrustine are now being revealed.

\* \* \*

An undervalued currency has a pervasive skewing effect on an economy. It constitutes a subsidy to those industries that export. It also constitutes a tax on consumers, forcing up the prices of many things that they must

buy. Now this invisible but real subsidy to exports is being suddenly withdrawn — a matter of particular importance since, in Japan as in most countries, the export industries tend to be the most efficient and the most advanced. While consumers theoretically benefit, most of them are worrying more about jobs than about purchasing power.

\* \* \*

The yen's rise has two immediate causes. Japan is running a huge trade surplus. While its government has made repeated promises to work the surplus down, it now seems, to the contrary, to be growing. On the U.S. side, the inflation rate is higher than in Japan and it, too, is rising. As the yen goes up, it makes the inflation worse in the United States. Indirectly, it permits U.S. companies to raise their prices without fear of being undercut by imports. That effect can be clearly seen in steel. As long as the Japanese trade surplus and the U.S. inflation rate stay high, the yen will keep rising against the dollar.

Up to 1971, governments kept their currencies tied in fixed relations — more or less — to each other. But then the system changed, and now the markets have taken over the job of setting the rates through daily trading. That change is irreversible. The flows of worldwide trade and investment have now reached such a gigantic scale that no government commands the resources to commit itself to fixed rates. Any government that tried it would end only by diminishing its own prosperity and destroying jobs.

\* \* \*

That point is worth mentioning, since in the middle of this month President Carter will go to the economic summit in Bonn where, according to all reports, some of the countries will try to stabilize the currency rates. Among the Europeans, already tied into a Community, that's a possibility. But across the two oceans, it's not.

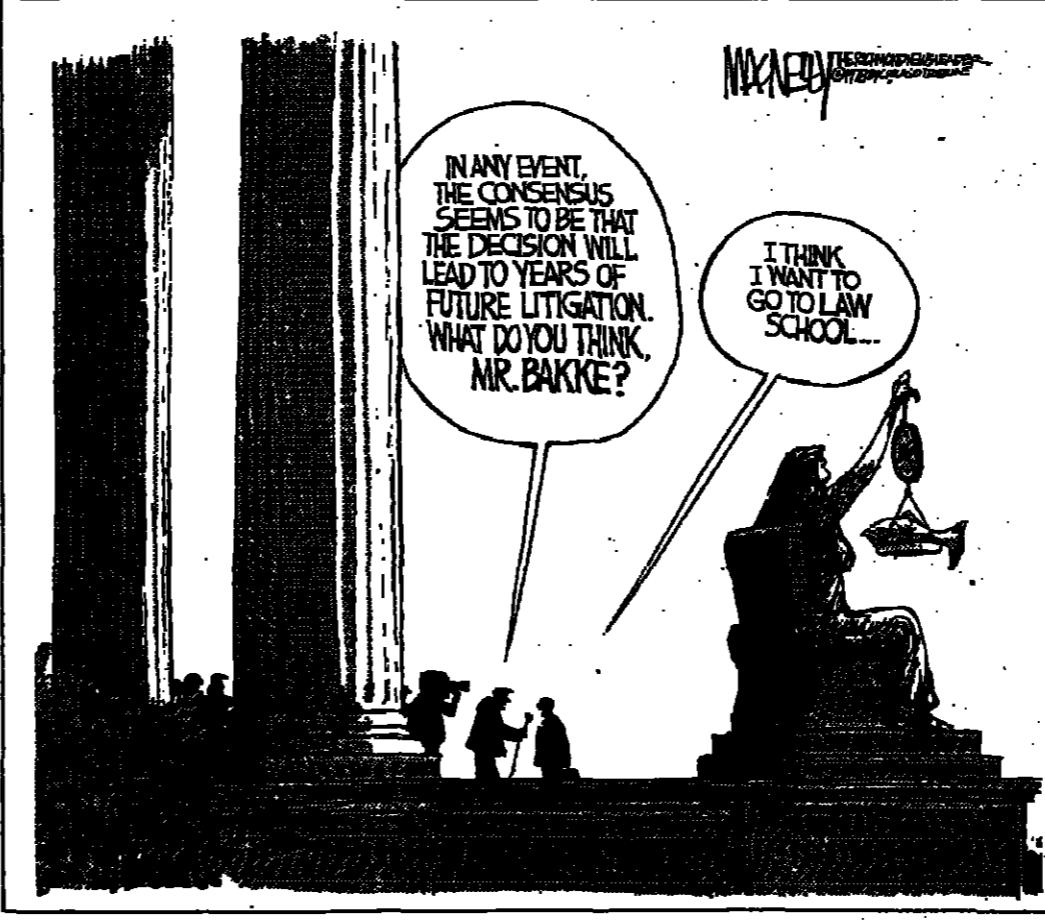
THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 7, 1903

NEW YORK — A remarkable method of attempted self-destruction was revived yesterday when 24-year-old Charles Young was arraigned in Market Street Court on charges of attempting to commit suicide by inhaling cigarette smoke. Mr. Young had finished off 18 packs of cigarettes when inmates of his boarding house noticed the smoke coming from under the door of his room. A policeman was summoned, the door was forced, and Mr. Young was found unconscious in a corner of the room, a wisp of smoke trickling from his lips and a cigarette clutched in his nerveless fingers.

PARIS — The fate of Capt. Alfred Loewenstein, the flamboyant financier who disappeared from his private plane last week during a flight from London to Brussels, is still unclear. The mysterious circumstances of his disappearance, together with the captain's penchant for dramatic gestures, and hints of impending collapse of parts of his financial empire, have given rise to many rumors on both sides of the English Channel. Various theories have been propounded as to how or why Capt. Loewenstein could have vacated his plane in midflight without the knowledge of his pilot.



## Japan: Rally the Facts

By Ken Ishii

**TOKYO** — Behind an external facade of calm, the ruling Liberal Democrats are in turmoil. With elections for the party presidency coming up in December, the central question is whether Premier Takeo Fukuda can win re-election. Or will Masayoshi Ohira, the party's tough, impenetrable secretary-general and Fukuda's closest rival take over?

As things now stand, the outcome appears a toss-up. The result will be determined by the extent to which each can rally the support of the party's factions in the presidential voting. There is more evident than in presidential elections that the political unit to be reckoned with in Japan is "the faction." Loyalty to a faction leader transcends loyalty to a party president whose survival depends on how successfully he can maintain the balance among rival factions in his favor.

The four major Liberal Democratic Party factions are, in addition to those led by Fukuda and Ohira, the Tanaka faction headed by former premier Kakuei Tanaka, and the Nakasone faction led by Yasuhiro Nakasone, the ambitious chairman of the party's Executive Board. Insofar as it is possible to judge the behind-the-scenes maneuvering, Ohira counts on the support of the Tanaka faction, while Nakasone — apparently conscious of his position as a rival to Ohira a few years from now — appears to be siding with Fukuda.

### Promises

However, insiders do not discount the possibility of a Fukuda-Ohira alliance under which Ohira would agree to support Fukuda and thus ensure his re-election in exchange for a promise from Fukuda to step down in, say, a year, and turn over the reins to Ohira. In terms of factional strength and personal prestige, Ohira is Fukuda's logical successor. In fact, one Japanese newspaper survey of the party's membership gives Ohira a slight edge over Fukuda in the race between him and Fukuda put to a vote today.

But while Ohira could not expect to win without Tanaka in a show-down against Fukuda, there is some question as to how willing Ohira would be to have his ascendancy.

Neither has Fukuda or anyone else explained why the Japanese propose to get around Peking's insistence on the inclusion in the

treaty of an anti-hegemony clause, which Tokyo fears will ire the Soviets. And Fukuda's stock reply when asked about the matter — that "If each side understands the other's position, all problems can be solved" — has done little to convince listeners that he is to the hurry makes out to be to bring the treaty talks to a conclusion.

With his popularity at an all-time low, conclusion of the treaty would serve as a badly-needed achievement to brighten his image, an achievement by which history would remember him as Shigeru Yoshida is remembered for the Japan-China Peace Treaty. As Ichiro Hatoyama is for resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Okinawa was returned to Japan when Eisaku Sato was premier.

### Retaliatory

For want of a better explanation, Peking's action was interpreted in Tokyo as a retaliatory measure against the opposition that pro-Taiwan members in the Liberal Democratic Party have been putting up against immediate normalization with China.

Within his own party, Fukuda faces a considerable disarray of opinion on the China question. One recent survey of Liberal-Democratic Diet members shows those favoring a go-cautious attitude slightly out-numbering those for a quick conclusion — with many of the former belonging to Fukuda's own faction!

The Premier's failure to bring party members into line had led to charges of weak leadership and, more ominously, raised doubts over his sincerity in wanting an early treaty in the first place.

Publicly, Fukuda accepts Peking's explanation of the Senkaku incident and insists it should not be allowed to stand in the way of treaty negotiations. With his approval, Foreign Minister Sonoda talks of an early visit to Peking. But as one high Chinese official was quoted as recently telling visiting Japanese Diet member Tokuma Uisunomiya, "We hear the sound of footsteps coming up the stairs but no one approaches."

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— Letters

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Every movement for progress has its backlash, but to argue that it is the victim who causes this by "finding the enemy" and making him feel guilty is to join the category of people who believe that blacks are responsible for lynching, women for being raped, and Jews themselves for being cremated. Mr. Baker, on his record, does not belong there.

HILDA SCOTT.

Vienna.

Mideast Riddle

Here is an attempt at solving your "Palestinian Riddle" (IHT, July 4).

If the PLO is a "political organization as well as a military one" as you say, then so are the IRA, the Baader-Meinhof Gang, the Japanese Red Army and the Italian Red Brigades, to mention only the more notorious of this breed. Indeed, the link between all these organizations was reported in your paper on June 27 ("Alien Terrorists Linked to Palestinians" by David Binder). Like the other terrorist organizations, the PLO is politically motivated but practices violence and intimidation against the people on whose behalf it purports to speak. And like the other terrorist organizations, the PLO perpetrates indiscriminate murder against innocent civilians. It is indeed hard to recall the last time the "Palestinian guerrillas" attacked an Israeli military target because this never happened. The PLO invariably choose "soft" defenseless targets.

Re the column by Russell Baker, "Find the Enemy" (IHT, June 26) in which he describes the failure of the Equal Rights Amendment to get through the state legislatures to the elite bookishness of women's rights supporters in the United States which has antagonized the simple housewife.

Mr. Baker surely knows that powerful business and church inter-

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HILDA SCOTT.

Vienna.

Mideast Worry

Whenever Israel's Prime Minister Begin finds himself in political trouble — which is more often than not — he will send one of his ministers: Dayan or Weizman and the rest of the world in a third world war.

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ERA Backlash

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## Soviet Libel Case: Brought to Justice?

By Anthony Lewis

**BOSTON** — The latest signal of intensified repression in the Soviet Union is a libel suit. Until then libel had always been considered a local matter, to be determined by state law. But now the Court saw that it had become a significant threat to the values protected by the First Amendment.

One aspect of the *Sullivan* decision, as it happens, is directly relevant to the current Soviet case. That is the way the Supreme Court treated the fact that, in Alabama as in Moscow, individuals claimed they had been defamed although no particular person was named in the publication, or "accused of wrong doing."

In this country, Justice Brennan said, everyone has the right to criticize the government itself; there is no such thing as "libel on government."

The Alabama case was similarly trying to transmute political comment into "personal criticism" that could be punished as libel.

"There is no legal alchemy" of that kind under the Constitution, Brennan said.

### Limits Fixed

Since 1964 the Supreme Court has fixed the constitutional limits on libel in many further cases. One that plaintiffs may ordinarily collect damages only up to the amount of "actual injury" proved in court.

The Moscow case could hardly survive such a rule. Western papers do not circulate generally in the Soviet Union, so how could anyone's reputation have been injured there by the disputed articles? They did not even meet the threshold demand of libel law for "publication" within the area where the suit is brought.

Of course not all Americans agree with the Supreme Court's effort to protect freedom of speech and press by limiting libel suits. Richard Nixon, for one, has been highly critical. On March 8, 1974, as he was sinking in the lies of Watergate, he said some lawyers had found in the court's libel decisions "virtually a license to lie." He called for legislation to give politicians greater "recourse against slanderous attacks."

### Not Congenial

But when Nixon does not really find the U.S. tradition of open debate on public issues congenial, just this week, in Kentucky, he said it was "time we quit making heroes of people who take secret foreign policy documents and print them in the newspapers." In short, let the government do what it wants without worrying about public criticism.

Nixon, like events in the Soviet Union, reminds us not to take law for granted. It is extraordinary to live in a country where judges are truly independent of the state's authority; where even a president has to bow, in the end, to law.

## Helmut und das Brier-Patch

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — If we are to understand what is to happen at the economic summit in Bonn, where next week the seven largest non-Communist industrial nations are sending their heads of government and finance ministers, we must remember the story of Brer Rabbit and the Brier-Patch.

In the first part of the story, Brer Rabbit comes across a doll covered with sticky tar, placed by Brer Fox to entrap Brer Rabbit. When the "Tar-baby" does not respond to his friendly questions, Brer Rabbit hits him first with one paw, which sticks, and then the other — thus immobilized, he is caught by Brer Fox.

Last year, Jimmy Carter — that's our Brer Fox — placed a sticky question before West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt: If he would agree to deploy the neutron warhead on West German soil, the United States would go ahead and build the weapon. But Herr Schmidt, worried about flak, an acronym of *Flieger Abwehr Kanone* from his leftist detestable supporters, refused — asking the United States to show "leadership" and build the neutron bomb with no overt support from West Germany, the nation that would need it most. So the United States did not build the weapon, which was bad for both Americans and West Germans.

And

## Standards Are Eroding

## Britain's Health Service Shows Signs of Age at 30

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, July 6 (NYT) — Thirty years ago this week, Britain's National Health Service was born in an atmosphere of hope and contention.

The hope has given way to resignation and even disillusionment. The contention remains. But the service carries on, providing tax-financed medical and dental care to everyone who needs it. This year, as in 1948, it is the centerpiece of Britain's commitment to a vast public program of social welfare.

Contrary to the belief of many U.S. citizens, no substantial body of public opinion advocates a return to private health care. David Ennals, the secretary of state for social services, said proudly in an anniversary statement that 84 percent of those questioned in a recent national poll said that they were satisfied with the present program.

All three major parties support the principle of socialized medicine. The debate centers on what to do about its universally acknowledged shortcomings: delay, red tape, inadequate funding. Rare is the politician who attempts to pre-serve a quick cure.

## Noble Beginnings

The National Health Service was an outgrowth of the national unity forged in the dark early days of World War II. While carrying on the war, Britain began a search for social justice that found expression in a report by Sir William Beveridge in 1942.

No longer, the report concluded, could Britain tolerate a system of medical care that was financed by charity or private means and administered through a hodgepodge of public and private hospitals, some of which were founded by monastic orders in the Middle Ages. A government-supported health service must be created, it said, "to insure that for every citizen there is available whatever medical treatment he requires in whatever form he requires it."

Six years later, that service came into being. By now, it is an enormous operation, costing more than \$12 billion a year, almost 7 percent of Britain's gross national product. It is the largest employer in the country, with more than a million workers.

## Goal Unchanged

The goal is the same as it was at the beginning — free medical care for everyone in Britain. It is free for an American who is hospitalized while on vacation and free for a rich Englishman who needs a prescription for a bad headache.

British medicine has always had a worldwide reputation for excellence. Lancet, the principal medical journal here, has long been required reading for U.S. doctors and British researchers have won more than their fair share of Nobel Prizes in medicine.

But the unremitting economic problems of postwar Britain have made it impossible to pour into the National Health Service the kind of money needed to keep it first-rate. Standards are eroding, and many physicians fear that they will continue to decline.

The shortage of money is exacerbated by the increased average age of the population, because old persons need more medical care. And the development of new surgical techniques not only increases the number of operable patients but also requires costly equipment.

Statistics comparing medical care in Britain with that on the continent show that this country is falling slightly behind.

Infant mortality in England and

Wales has been reduced to 16 in 1,000, a considerable improvement, but in France it has been reduced to 14 in 1,000 and in Switzerland to 11 in 1,000, according to figures for 1975. Similarly, Britain is able to treat 60 patients in a million on kidney dialysis machines, while France can treat 100 and Switzerland 150.

"In material terms," a particular causus newspaper analysis said last month, the health service has become "a tatty, makeshift, bits-stuck-everywhere ragbag of Victorian hospitals, which can't be closed because there isn't the money, and newly built hospitals which can't be opened because there isn't the money."

Nigel Harris, an orthopedic surgeon in London, estimates that there are 15,000 empty hospital beds in Britain every day because there is not enough staff to serve them. Anesthetists are in such short supply that operating rooms are used only three or four days a week in some hospitals. Emigration of qualified physicians, because of high tax rates and bad working conditions, has forced hospitals to rely heavily on young doctors from the Commonwealth countries, many of whom are less thoroughly trained than British doctors.

## Surgery Denied

Most patients in critical need of surgery are admitted to hospitals without delay, although the Sunday Times reported last month that in the last 18 months more than 20 persons in the Liverpool area whose lives could have been saved by routine heart surgery had died because of the backlog of even more urgent cases.

But the wait for noncritical surgery — which includes such procedures as the implantation of artificial hips — can stretch for months, even years. Last September, the most recent month for which statistics are available, 591,096 patients were on the waiting list.

Meanwhile, facilities are aging. At the start of the National Health Service more than half the hospitals dated from the 19th century, and many are still in use. The old and grim Western Hospital in London, the principal center for infectious diseases, still uses wooden blocks to prop up the backs of beds so that patients can read: no modern invalid beds with cranking mechanisms have been provided.

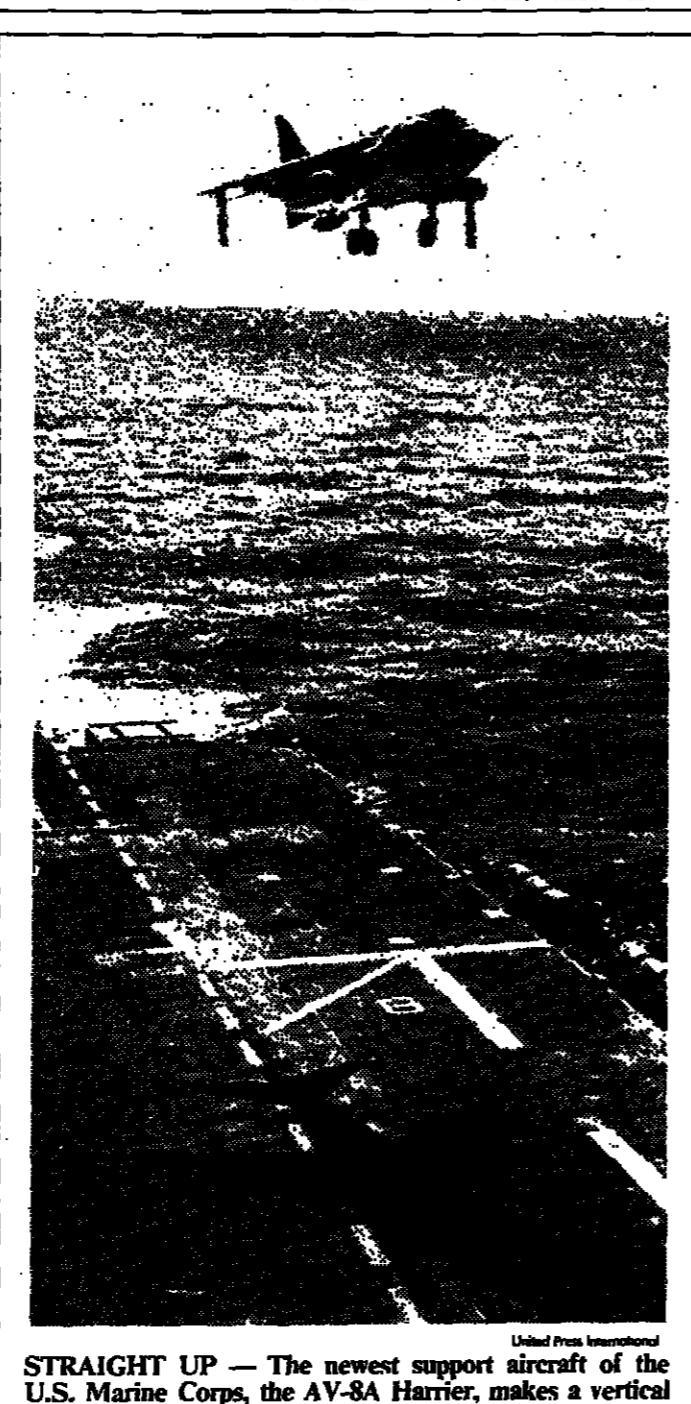
Public resentment has been directed not at doctors and nurses, who retain a high level of respect, but at the growing health bureaucracy. According to one count, there was one administrator for 9.5 hospital beds 10 years ago, compared with one for 4.8 beds today.

## Random Quakes Rock 4 Areas

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI) — Moderate to strong earthquakes yesterday rocked parts of Greece, Mexico, Chile and Japan in apparently unrelated tremors that resulted in one death.

A quake registering 5 on the Richter scale hit Salonica, Greece, where a quake two weeks ago killed 51 persons and injured more than 120. Authorities said that a man in the nearby village of Langada died of a heart attack and that 16 persons were injured.

A quake registering 5.2 hit Mexico's state of Guerrero, causing tall buildings to sway in Mexico City.



STRAIGHT UP — The newest support aircraft of the U.S. Marine Corps, the AV-8A Harrier, makes a vertical takeoff during a demonstration aboard the carrier Saipan off the coast of New Jersey. The Harrier, available since 1971, costs \$3.4 million and can fly at more than 600 mph.

## Canada Says Risk Persists From Soviet A-Satellite

By Kathleen Tolisch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 6 (NYT) — Canada yesterday said that radioactive debris from a Soviet satellite mishap in January could still be injurious and that it was consequently continuing a recovery program as a matter of urgency.

Erik Wang, a Canadian representative speaking in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, said that the satellite, which carried a nuclear reactor, had scattered 220 pounds of radioactive material over an area the size of Austria, and that some fragments were smaller than pebborns.

Canadian officials have estimated that the debris has been found in areas inhabited by Eskimo hunters, trappers and fishermen — all largely dependent for food on fish and wildlife that might have been contaminated.

Mr. Wang told the committee that Canadian authorities were starting a second phase of their recovery program, returning to areas that were now free of snow and ice, and concentrating on inhabited areas, roads and railway lines.

Cuban officials have estimated that the debris has been found in areas inhabited by Eskimo hunters, trappers and fishermen — all largely dependent for food on fish and wildlife that might have been contaminated.

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## London Racial Violence

London, July 6 (UPI) — Racial violence erupted in London's East End last night when about 30 whites attacked a group of Bengalis who had just left work. Police said nine Bengalis were injured.

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## Theater in Paris

## Arrabal Offers the Customers Some Unwanted Participation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 6 (IHT) — What one wonders sadly, has happened to Arrabal? The bizarre Spanish dramatist of such startlingly original plays, "Le Cimetière des Voitures," "L'Empereur d'Assyrie" and "Le Jardin des Délices" has apparently decided to limit himself to the confection of shockers and to palm them off as samples of avant-garde art.

His latest sample bears the red-light warning title "Le Ciel et la Merde," and its enactment at the Théâtre Plaisance provides an hour and a half of acute discomfort.

One is led into the hall by a pair of usher-clad as lunatic-asylum inmates and seemingly in a disoriented state, making grimaces like Lon Chaney in one of his more emotional moments. The scene, described as a manner on the steppes, is a bare platform on which is seated a bearded mute playing Oriental instruments. A stout, red-bearded man carrying a valise comes down the aisle and joins the usher, who have taken the stage.

The man is searching for his friend, Benjamin Balzac, long missing and thought to have met with mishap. The jabbering usher-clients caution against their destructive mistress, but when she appears, the usher is enchanted by her.

Manhandled

Waxing delirious in his admiration, he strips and makes indecent

## Sharps and Flats

Many festivals are on the line this month all over Europe, opening

with Nice (July 6-16), followed by Montreux, Switzerland (July 7-23), featuring, among others, Etta James, Miriam Makeba, the Chicago Blues All-Stars, Big Voice Odorn, Brownie McGhee, Sonny Terry, Clark Terry, Dizzy Gillespie, Babs Gonzales, Ray Charles, Esther Phillips, Mary Lou Williams, Count Basie, Oscar Peterson and Milt Jackson. Then, Souillac, France (July 7-9), where Kenny Clarke, Jimmy Gourley and Lou Bennett will be featured; Nîmes (July 11-16); Andernos-les-Bains, France (July 14-16); the Hague (The North Sea Jazz Festival, July

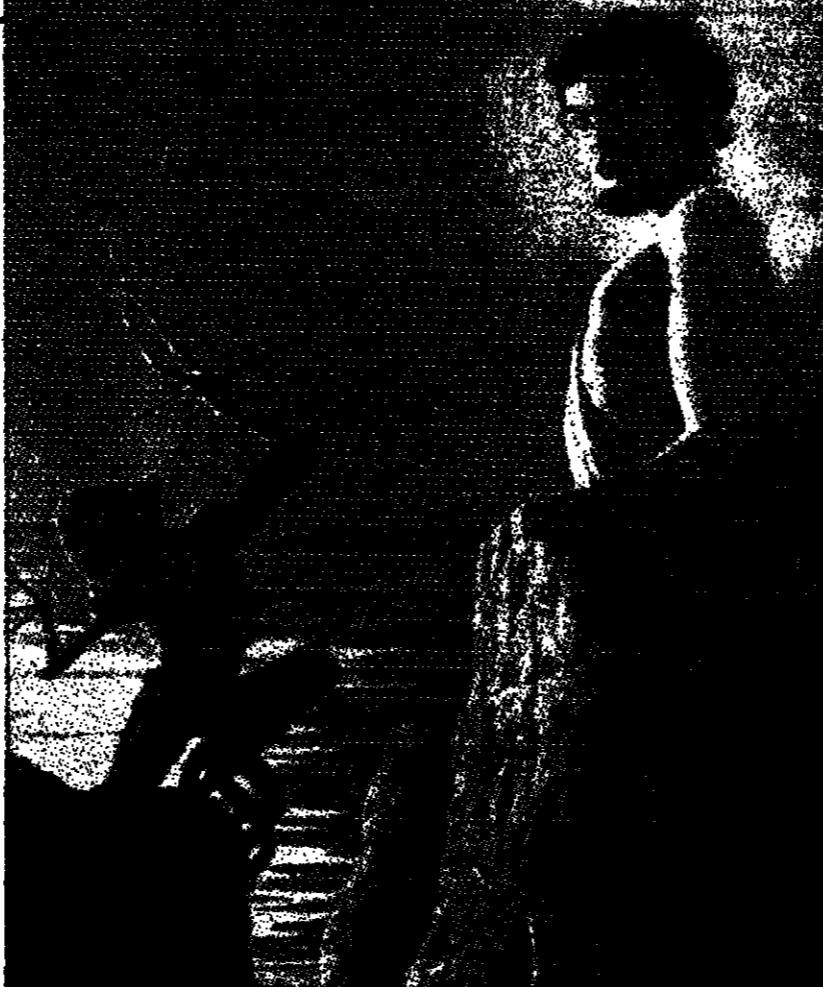
gestures. Stark naked, he descends into the audience to wriggle over the laps of a row of spectators, the usher-clients in hot pursuit. He slips from their clumsy grasp and they pummel the customers. A free-for-all threatens at this point for oddly enough some playgoers otherwise tolerant, do not enjoy being manhandled by performers.

Thereafter, things assume a relative calm. The obstreperous usher-clients return to their platform posts to stomp about, utter obscenities, exasperate and shout like a duo of auctioneers gone mad. The redbeard, in a sadomasochistic fit, is deposited in a cesspool to denote his "becoming" subject to the woman's will. Following much babble, he is hauled out, washed and, supposedly by black magic, reduced to a parasitical insect and we are allowed to depart.

What Arrabal has fashioned is a smutty skit of the porno-cabaret order in which he would symbolize the "all-well-lost-for-love" thesis. It bears no trace of his better work, in which he revealed a unique talent for dramatizing the subconscious. Furthermore, its inclusion of imbecile roughhouse for sensational purpose betrays creative exhaustion.

This "bringing the spectator into the play" nonsense has been done to death. It has become a silly substitute for efficient writing and acting.

An artist's vision of Arrabal, whose latest work has opened in Paris.



It is based on a false premise, for it is the play that should seek to incorporate him in the spectator and that can only be accomplished by compelling drama and professional performance. Shaking the spectator physically is useless.

Imposing this childish together-

ness on a play is neither novel nor intellectual.

\* \* \*

The main theatrical event of the Festival du Marais is the Comédie-Française production of Racine's "Phèdre" in the courtyard of the 17th-century palace, Hotel d'Autmont. It is certainly the right play in the right place.

The showpiece, in turn, of Adrienne Lecouvreur, Rachel and Sarah Bernhardt.

Ludmila Mikael, the gifted young actress of the Comédie-Française, responds to this challenge in the present, outdoor presentation. She has force and eloquence, but is still too inexperienced to be the complete, overwhelming Phèdre.

Jean-Noel Dalric, a handsome novice who recently displayed his versatility by playing the reluctant gigolo in Jacques Natanson's light comedy, "Le Greluchon Delicat," on television, is a regal Hippolyte. René Arrieu, as his guardian, Theramene, who delivers the fa-

The great love tragedy of Phèdre, wife of Theseus, king of Athens, and of her secret, devouring passion for her stepson, the aloof Hippolyte, is indisputably the finest drama in French. Since La Champsmele created the role on Year's Day, 1677, it has been the touchstone part for every French actress of any pretension.

French actress of any pretension, madame tirade on his charge's gashly fate; Catherine Sabatier, as the prince's true love; Natalie Nerval, as Phèdre's conniving confidante; and Francois Beauplais, as the merciless father, acquit themselves honorably, but Jacques Rosner's direction, curiously undramatic and increasingly leisurely, robs the play of its natural flow and enlivens the players.

Max Schoendorff's decor and costuming have verve and the lighting is original, the fumes of the fires as they rise are caught in rays of green neon to produce an underwater effect, suggesting that we are, as are the characters of the drama, under Neptune's scepter.

A stickler for detail, elegance and fine handwork, he was the first to popularize sequined and embroidered designs for evening dress. His signature meant drama and romanticism. Adrian broke with the studio in 1942, when it asked him to design sweet girl-next-door clothing for Greta Garbo in an attempt to broaden her appeal for American audiences.

His departure was a propitious move. Parisian couture was closed to the world by the German occupation and Adrian appeared on the commercial scene as "an exciting new force," according to Claudia Kidwell, the Smithsonian's costume division curator. Adrian died in 1954, just as he was beginning to design costumes for the Broadway production of "Camelot."

## Adrian in the Smithsonian

By Karen De Witt

WASHINGTON, July 5 (NYT) — Greta Garbo languished in an Adrian dress in "Grand Hotel." Joan Crawford pined in one. Norma Shearer, Carole Lombard and tiny Janet Gaynor, Adrian's wife, romped across the screen in her dresses and gowns during the 1930s and 1940s, inspiring hundreds of American women to leave darkened movie houses and head for their sewing machines.

Seventh Avenue wasn't far behind, churning out simulations of Adrians; exotic fantasy creations rampant with animal motifs, or packed with sequined or embroidered insets.

But it was during World War II, under government restrictions that Adrian hit his creative stride. With prohibitions against lapels, collars and buckles, and limits on materials and buttons, Adrian stitched up a square-shouldered, padded silhouette that still has impact on the fashion scene.

It is for this originality that Adrian is the subject of the first focus on an American designer by the costume division of the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology.

## Costumes for Musicals

Born Adrian Adolph Greenberg in 1903 in Naugatuck, Conn., he began his career as a Broadway designer who created costumes for the musical extravaganzas of Irving Berlin and Florenz Ziegfeld. By the late 1920s, he was in Hollywood, eventually becoming chief fashion designer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

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## America's Wartime Fashion Favorite

By Karen De Witt

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1978

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

## Upturn Seen Spurring 'Robots'

## End to Recession Is Held Likely To Accelerate Automation Trend

By Paul Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — The United States and other Western industrial countries may face a period of "jobless growth" in the 1980s even if President Carter and other nations' leaders succeed in their declared aim of expanding business investment and ending the world recession.

This is the warning that an increasing number of economists, officials and businessmen are giving Western governments as they prepare for the Bonn economic summit meeting this month. It reflects fears that any upturn in business spending, stimulated by the summit meeting, will merely accelerate the trend toward replacing human workers with sophisticated machinery instead of creating additional jobs.

"The evidence that we have is suggesting increasingly that the employment-displacing effects of automation, anticipated for the 1980s, are now beginning to arrive on a serious scale in the 1970s," concludes an unpublished report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which monitors the economic progress of Western nations.

This report, prepared by Christopher Freedman, a U.K. economist, warns that the 1980s are likely to see a period of jobless growth or even of job diminution across "the entire manufacturing sector of the industrial world," even if there is "growth of output and in capital investment."

The explanation lies partly in rising wage costs throughout the West but mainly in the development of increasingly sophisticated and cheap automation techniques based on the microchip — a tiny silver that acts as a "brain for computers."

In Japan, for example, plants are already well advanced for a fully automated machine-tool factory, where all workers will be replaced by computerized "robots." In Western Europe, automobile manufacturers increasingly prefer to invest instead of taking on jobs like welding and painting instead of taking on new workers when demand picks up.

This tendency for business to buy new machines instead of hiring more labor, has two major consequences, economists and officials here say:

• It raises a question about the effectiveness of classical Keynesian economic theory — that unemployment tends to reflect insufficient demand, which the government can correct by releasing additional

purchasing power through spending increases or tax cuts.

• It raises a danger that the present high levels of unemployment, particularly among young people just entering the labor market, will take much longer to reduce than some governments imply when they call for coordinated Western inflation at the Bonn summit.

Over the last few months, alarm bells have started ringing in several European capitals as governments began to focus on the job-destroying potential of automation advances and the danger that regulatory measures will just accelerate the adoption of this technology.

For example, a recently published French government report warns that automation is likely to cut employment in banking and insurance by 30 percent over the next 10 years, "a time when many traditional industries such as steel, shipbuilding and textiles will also be shedding labor."

In West Germany, a similar study by Siemens predicts that 40 percent of all present manual office work will be done by machine in 1990.

In Britain, where the government has just ordered a major study of the effects of automation on employment, Alex D'Agapeyeff, chairman of a company specializing in microcomputer technology, is forecasting that 1 million jobs will be lost in manufacturing by 1981 as a result of automation and that 1.25 million more will be lost in commerce. In addition, he says, 3 million people may face "significant change" in the nature of their jobs.

Inter-Futures, an OECD sponsored exercise at forecasting the shape of the world in 2000, is also becoming pessimistic about the chances of reducing unemployment quickly at a time of increasing automation. "We don't see much chance of getting back to full employment in the West by 1985, as member governments are promising," comments Jean de Brandt, a French economics professor working on this project.

According to the OECD report, automation has been reducing employment at factories for some time, although the process is now being speeded up. Between 1955 and 1960, manufacturing employment in the Western industrial world rose 2 percent a year. Despite roughly equal rates of growth and investment, however, it rose only 1.5 percent a year between 1960 and 1965 and only 0.5 percent a year between 1975 and 1973.

## Analysts Gaze into the Future

## A Reassuring View of Europe in 2000

LONDON, July 6 (AP-DJ) — Economists, businessmen and others who have been analyzing the possible evolution of Western Europe in the next few decades see economies growing more slowly, and more fear of both political and random violence. But that does not indicate that Western Europe should be written off. The forecasters see an economy growing faster than in the United States and society remaining democratic and offering increasingly varied life styles.

In looking to the year 2000, observers generally assume that Western Europe will, as a Scandinavian general puts it, "still be there" — that will not have fallen victim to Socialism or to revolution. So, as military intentions loom as an imponderable that analysts are mapping, rational planning for the future tends to set it aside.

Despite Europe's economic problems — particularly an industrial squeeze between militant labor unions and a persistent loss of factory jobs to the low-wage but rapidly industrializing Third World — there is not apt to be any "immediate Armageddon of the late-capitalist, welfare-state society," according to "Plan Europe 2000," an eight-year, 200-scholar study conducted by the Amsterdam-based European Cultural Foundation.

**Other Studies Concluded**

Despite its reassurances, it adds that Europe faces "a far more uncertain future" than it has confronted during the past three decades. Study projects also are being conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the private Hudson Research Europe. Only one clear consensus emerges: The three groups do not expect drastic change in Europe, but they see Europe taking one of two very different directions.

One, broadly favorable, en-

visions a Europe that remains much as it is now, with economic growth rates moderating only a bit and parallel with those expected in the United States. It also sees the differences between the affluent and poor but potentially booming south dissolving, with more coordination of government economic policies and more cross-border investment by European companies. The United States would retain a major role in such a Europe.

The pessimistic view is that by the turn of the century, Western Europe will at best be indistinguishable from Eastern Europe, with living standards lower than at present and with its domestic and foreign policies cringing under Soviet pressure. "The dice are loaded against Western Europe," says a United Nations aide in Geneva, citing its dependence on the politics — and raw materials — of outsiders.

With Europe already importing nearly all its oil, and with Britain's North Sea field expected to be running down by 2000, the energy constraints alone could be crushing, the worriers say. "A fundamental phenomenon that we must have the courage to face" is that industry's "driving force" will have disappeared, says Joop den Uyl, the former Socialist Dutch prime minister.

While national leaders are still vowing to avert all-out protectionism, it is rapidly becoming the overriding long-term worry. Unless slow economic growth and the resort to protectionism are reversed, U.K. Foreign Secretary David Owen cautions, these trends will frustrate development of the poor countries, which are counting on heavy exports of manufactured goods to rich nations to make it feasible for the poor to build factories big enough to be efficient. If the poor countries are held down,

the economic map of Europe also may be redrawn by changes in the political map. Even without success in separating Scotland from the rest of Britain, in reuniting Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic. By then, these experts say, the Basques may have broken away from Spain and the Corsicans from France.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Peugeot-Citroen, Fiat Set Joint Truck

Peugeot-Citroen says it will cooperate in designing and manufacturing a light truck in a joint effort with Fiat. The project will require an investment of between \$60 million and \$1 billion francs (about \$111 million to \$222 million), with both parties putting up an equal amount. The trucks will be manufactured by a joint subsidiary which is to build a factory in central Italy scheduled to come on stream by 1981 with an annual production capacity of between 50,000-70,000 vehicles. Production of components would be split evenly between the two partners.

## Kaiser Resources Buys Ashland Unit

Kaiser Resources Ltd. has agreed to purchase Ashland Oil's 33-percent interest in Ashland Oil Canada Ltd. Kaiser will pay \$Can.32.50 (about \$30) for the nearly 11 million Ashland Canada shares. Subject to acquisition of the Ashland interest, Kaiser plans to make an offer to acquire the remaining common shares of Ashland Canada at an equivalent price. Kaiser Resources, 33-percent owned by Kaiser Steel Corp., says the value of all the outstanding Ashland Canada shares, after conversion of debentures, will be about \$Can.470 million. Kaiser says the acquisition "is in keeping with our previously announced intention to become a more broadly-based energy company."

**Time Offers Cash for Some of Inland**

Time Inc. is offering to purchase up to 2 million shares, or about 25 percent of the outstanding com-

mon stock, of Inland Container at \$35 each. The offer is conditional upon the tender of at least 1.6 million shares. Inland's board has recommended that shareholders desiring to receive cash for their shares accept the offer. Time and Inland previously had executed definitive agreements for the merger of Inland into a wholly-owned Time subsidiary. The merger is still subject to several conditions, among them approval by shareholders of the two companies and subsequent reapproval by Inland directors and the receipt of a favorable federal tax ruling. The merger agreement provides for the exchange of a combination of Time securities — 0.425 shares of common stock and 0.425 shares of a new series of cumulative convertible preferred stock — for each Inland share.

## Lufthansa, Swissair Order Airbus

Lufthansa plans to order 10 aircraft of the new Airbus A-300 B-10 type which will seat about 200 passengers. The airline has also taken options on 15 additional B-10 aircraft. A preliminary contract — worth the equivalent of some \$240 million — provides for delivery beginning in late 1982. The B-10 will have operating costs about 15-percent less than those of the larger Airbus, mainly due to the new wing and engine modifications. Meanwhile, Swissair has tentatively chosen the scaled down version of the A-300 for its short- and medium-range European and Mideast routes. It has just signed a letter of intent to buy six of the 210-passenger planes.

## In the Pursuit of Profits

## China Favors Capitalism In Its Hong Kong Banks

HONG KONG, July 6 (AP-DJ) — China has given approval for its banks here to use "capitalist methods" such as speculating in stocks, gold and foreign currencies, as long as they make profits.

Instructions from Peking delivered last week told managers of the Bank of China and its 12 "sister" banks here that they can do anything that other banks in the British colony do, so long as management is confident of making a profit.

The directive specifically authorized the banks to buy and sell stocks and bonds, gold, silver and other commodities, foreign currencies and real estate.

Observers say the move is likely to add fuel to the current Hong Kong stock-market boom and bolster the economy in general. Stock prices have risen rapidly during the past few weeks, with indices at a five-year high. The value of real estate has doubled from a year ago.

The 13 Communist banks, with 130 branches here, reportedly control about one-third of the \$12.5 billion in total bank deposits. None of the banks are believed to have carried out the new instructions yet.

"Everyone is afraid of taking risks," one source said. "There isn't any guarantee that you can make a profit in every trading activity, and if you suffer a loss you may be held responsible. What is needed are people with courage and good judgment," he said. "I have the courage, but I'm not sure about my judgment."

The company says it expects consolidated net and sales for the current fiscal year to rise slightly from last year's total but did not specify any growth rate. However, sources close to the company expect it will be at least 5 percent. The spokesman said the business outlook is still uncertain, particularly for exports, due to the yen's appreciation.

He said increased sales of high-profit products, the reduced interest burden resulting from a 71-percent surge in the previous year, and the latest sales increase was down from the 23-percent rise in the previous year.

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Exports rose 21 percent to 472 billion yen, accounting for 20 percent of total sales.

Outstanding orders as of March 31 totalled 2.75 trillion yen, a 14-percent increase from a year earlier.

## Revenue, Profits in Millions

Sanyo Electric		
1st half	1978	1977
Revenue.....	257,620	265,070
Profits.....	5,610	5,380
Matsushita Elect. Works		
1st half	1978	1977
Revenue.....	186,920	183,080
Profits.....	6,250	5,380
(Figures in Yen)		

## Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Del Monte		
4th Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue.....	455.90	400.40
Profits.....	20.22	15.34
Per share.....	1.68	1.27
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,580	1,480
Profits.....	51.41	50.43
Per share.....	4.27	4.19

## U.S. Inflation Revised to 7.2%

## Boost in Prices A 4-Year High

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP-DJ)

— In a new economic forecast reflecting the worsening rate of inflation, the Carter administration said today that consumer prices will increase 7.2 percent this year and 6.5 percent next year.

The cost-of-living projection made in the administration's midyear economic review is about 1 percent higher than the official forecast of last January.

If holds, Americans would feel the worst bite in their wallets since inflation pushed consumer prices over 12.2 percent in 1974.

The worsening inflation will

cause the economy to grow at a slower pace both this year and next because of declining consumer purchasing power and a slowdown in government efforts to stimulate economic growth, the government said.

It warned that unless inflation is controlled the economy could be in for a rough time. If rates of inflation in the 6-to-7-percent range

were to continue, the prospects for maintaining stable economic growth would be very slim, the forecast said.

But the administration said the current outlook still is for an acceptable growth rate of 4.1 percent this year and 4.3 percent in 1979.

Those rates are down from its January forecast for 4.7 percent this year and 4.8 percent next year but still would be sufficient to reduce unemployment further.

The administration gave a brighter prediction for unemployment, saying the jobless rate should decline to 5.9 percent in the final quarter of this year — down from the 6.3 percent projected earlier — and drop to 5.9 percent at the end of 1979 compared with the earlier forecast of 6 percent. The current rate is 6.1 percent.

The government also revised downward its estimate of the budget deficit for fiscal 1978 and 1979.

The 1977-78 deficit is now projected at \$51 billion, down from \$53 billion, and the deficit for fiscal 1979 is put at \$48.5 billion, down from \$59.5 billion. The lower deficits would result from a reduction in government spending and a substantial trimming of the administration's 1979 tax-cut proposal, the report said.

The administration also officially abandoned its goal of balancing the federal budget by 1981. The new figures show that for 1981 the budget will reflect a deficit of \$1.13 billion rather than a surplus of \$8.6 billion estimated in January.

The midyear budget review shows 1980 outlays will be \$549.4 billion, up from \$496.6 billion for fiscal 1979.

On place. Bally Manufacturing lost 1% to 38% in active turnover. Caesars World 1% to 25%. Playboy 1% to 24%. Harrah's one to 26%.

OKC Corp. gained 1% to 20%. Publicker Industries was a big percentage gainer rising 1% to 8%.

Savin Business Machines picked up 4% to 20. It reported sharply higher fourth-quarter and fiscal-year net. Kaufman and Broad slipped 1% to 7%. It said it expects little or no financial impact from a consent agreement with the Federal Trade Commission protecting past purchasers.

In Chicago, wheat futures declined but soybean and corn prices rallied on the Board of Trade today.

## Stocks Only Bargain Left, Says Study by Salomon

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP-DJ) — A year ago, Robert Salomon Jr., research director of Salomon Brothers, compared the record of stock investments against such tangible assets as farmland and paintings and concluded that stocks were the only bargain left.

He recently updated that study, adding a few more items — stamps, diamonds, silver and foreign currency — and concludes anew that stocks are still the only bargain left.

The striking thing about the comparisons, made over a 10-year period, is that the compounded growth rate of most investment categories, including bonds, matched or exceeded the inflation rate. Many of the tangible investments, in fact, have grown in value at double-digit rates.

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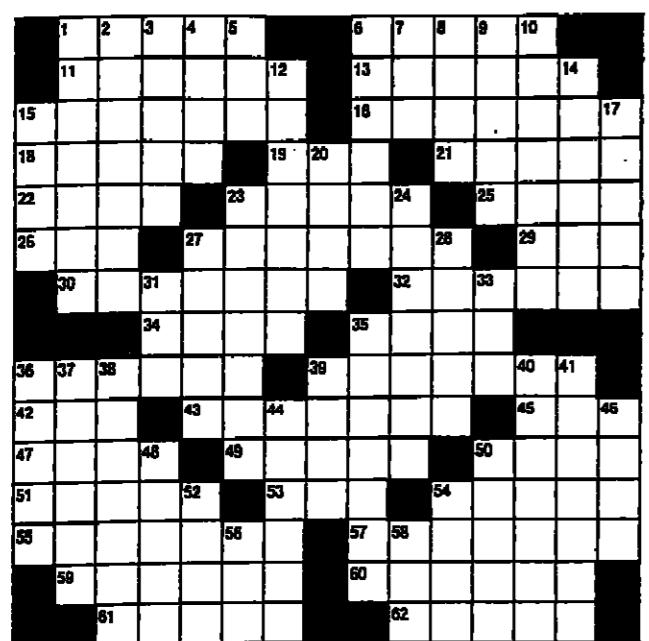








## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- Marsh plant
- Makes fun of
- Amethyst or sandstone
- Of a Russian range
- Stoker's smoker
- Coastal region of India
- Prepared
- Montreux sight
- Allen or Martin
- Informal
- Not sotto voce
- Portman or Hoffer
- Wallach
- Was first to publish
- Bank abbr.
- Where one is free from intrusion
- Ternagan
- Golf club parts
- Hindu god
- Modus operandi
- Pulled the wool over one's eyes
- Ending with pay and cup
- The gate
- Clock numeral

**DOWN**

- Spills the beans
- U.S.S.R.'s location
- Swell
- Aged
- And more: Abbr.
- Spring to one's feet
- Parseghian
- Yokefellows
- Gladden
- Place for the disfavored
- Sumptuousness
- Bartlets
- Improbable, as a tale
- C'est — (that is to say)
- Teachable
- Nasser's first name
- Discourse
- Glotony
- Gangster of India
- Prophecy
- Exchange, as words
- Dished (out)
- Fervid
- in (collapsing)
- Part of f.o.b.
- Right-hand page
- Appear indistinctly
- Misbehaved
- Shifty; tricky
- Skedaddle
- Displaced bit of a fairway
- Unspecified degree
- So few, of fame
- Showed off
- Cheek tooth
- Escaped notice
- Hack
- Child's play
- Inspect
- Expanded
- Houses and land
- In a bad way
- Heath
- Wordless
- Town near
- Windsor Castle
- Yielded
- Subsidy
- Ill-lit

## WEATHER

	C	F	MADRID	C	P	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	12	53	CLOUDY	20	65	CLOUDY
ANKARA			N.A.	18	44	RAINY
ATHENS	22	90	SUNNY	24	75	SUNNY
BELGRADE	22	84	SUNNY	27	80	SUNNY
BERLIN	18	64	CLOUDY	27	80	RAINERS
BRUSSELS	24	75	N.A.	21	86	RAINY
BUCHAREST	21	78	CLOUDY	19	66	CLOUDY
CASABLANCA	23	73	N.A.	18	64	CLOUDY
COPENHAGEN	25	77	SUNNY	22	73	SUNNY
COSTA DEL SOL	16	60	SUNNY	28	82	SUNNY
DUBLIN	13	55	SHOWERS	12	55	RAIN
EDINBURGH	15	59	CLOUDY	18	66	N.A.
FRANKFURT	15	59	OVERCAST	21	86	RAINY
GENEVA	21	70	SHOWERS	23	73	CLOUDY
HELSINKI			N.A.	18	64	OVERCAST
ISTANBUL			N.A.	25	78	SUNNY
JERUSALEM	22	72	SUNNY	14	57	SHOWERS
LISBON	14	56	CLOUDY			
LONDON	17	62	CLOUDY			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

July 6, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BHT: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

## Other Funds

(d) Bearbird	SF 75,000	(w) Alexander Fund	SF 5,750
(d) C. Gruber	SF 50,000	(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (AEIF)	SF 7,250
(d) i) Stockbird	SF 72,000	(w) Bremen - Issue Pr.	SF 14,000
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.		(d) CAMIT	SF 9,000
(d) CSF Fund	SF 14,000	(d) Capital Retirement Fund	LF 130,000
(d) i) Fund Puma	SF 14,000	(w) Cleveland Investors Fd.	LF 132,000
(d) i) TTF Fund N.Y.	SF 7,750	(d) Convair Fd Int. Fd G.V.	SF 14,000
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (C.I.) Ltd.		(d) Convair Fd Int. Fd G.V.	SF 14,000
(w) Universal Dealer Trust	SF 14,000	(d) D.G.C.	SF 14,000
(w) i) Fund Puma	SF 14,000	(d) Dreyfus Fund-Swiss	SF 14,000
(w) i) High Interest Sterline	SF 1,000	(d) Dreyfus Fund Int. Fd	SF 15,000
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(d) Dreyfus Intercontinental	LF 1,100,000
(w) Capital Int'l	SF 17,250	(w) Eurozeal Opportunities	SF 14,000
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.	SF 19,000	(w) First Fund Diversified	SF 18,000
(w) Capital Int'l S.A. & C.I.	SF 28,750	(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	SF 18,000
CREDIT SUISSE:		(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	SF 18,000
(d) i) Actions Suisses	SF 20,750	(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	SF 18,000
(d) i) Bonds-Suisse	SF 30,250	(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	SF 18,000
(d) i) Comptes-Suisse	SF 48,250	(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	SF 18,000
(d) i) Energy-Volatil	SF 48,750	(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	SF 18,000
(d) i) Euroz. Volatil	SF 10,250	(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	SF 18,000
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(w) First Fund Int'l Fund	Aus 3,750
(d) i) Concentra	DM 71,100	(d) Housmann Hedges N.Y.	SF 24,000
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 71,100	(d) I. H. T. Hobet	SF 27,15
FIDELITY (BERMUDA):		(d) Icosfund	SF 2,900
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SF 24,675	(d) Intermarket Fund	SF 12,27
(w) i) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SF 24,675	(w) Intermarket Fund	SF 7,47,000
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	SF 21,425	(d) Intermarket Fund	SF 12,27
(w) i) Fidelity Int'l Fund	SF 21,425	(w) Intermarket Fund	SF 7,47,000
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:		(d) Intermarket Fund	SF 12,27
(w) i) Berr. Poc. Fd. Ltd.	SF 4,724	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(w) i) G.T. Dolar Fund	SF 7,830	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
JARDINE FLEMING:		(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(r) i) Jordine Japan Fund	SF 75,07	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(r) i) Jordine S.Eas. Asia	SF 16,75	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
LLOYDS INT MGT PO Box 179 GENEVA 11		(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(w) i) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 30,800	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(w) i) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 34,450	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:		(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(w) i) U.S.A. Fund	SF 10,850	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(w) i) Sterling Fund	SF 12,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(w) i) Starno (N.A.V.)	SF 14,150	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA		(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(r) i) Parson Sw. & Env.	SF 1,562,00	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(r) i) Securiswiss	SF 1,624,00	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
SWISS BANK CORP.:		(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) America-Volatil	SF 32,000	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Bonds-Suisse	SF 42,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Comptes-Suisse	SF 42,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Euroz. Volatil	SF 22,000	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	SF 22,000	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	SF 22,000	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	SF 22,000	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:		(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Amerco Amer.	SF 21,50	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Bond Invest.	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Comptes-Suisse	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Euroz. Volatil	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Forstner Swiss S.H.	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Int'l Rentenfond	SF 43,250	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:		(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Atmoforex	DM 12,65	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Europoforex	DM 27,70	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Uniforex	DM 41,70	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60
(d) i) Unisec	DM 43,70	(d) i) Int'l Securities Fund	SF 6,60

DM = Deutsche Mark; — = Ex-Dividend; SF = Swiss Franc; — = Not Available; SF\* = Swiss Francs; + = Other prices: o = Asked; p = Bid; s = Spot; f = Future; RT = Realized; Stock Sell: -- Ex RTs; -- N.C. = Not Committed; -- Redem. price = Ex-Coupon.

## BOOKS

## THE LEFT-HANDED WOMAN

By Peter Handke. Translated from the German by Ralph Manheim. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 89 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard.

"HE WRITES from an area beyond psychology, where feelings acquire the adamancy of geologically analyzed pebbles." I read this quotation from John Updike's review of Peter Handke's last novel on the jacket of "The Left-Handed Woman," and I wonder whether this statement was intended as a compliment. If it is, it shows you what the avant-garde novel has "analyzed.

It would mean that when we want to praise a book now, we say that its action is beyond understanding or motivation. The feelings of its characters are "adamant," which implies that they are unyielding, or independent of all influences, a quality peculiar to people in avant-garde fiction. Their feelings are "randomly encountered," another way of insisting that they are beyond psychology, that they exist outside of any recognizable context. These feelings are "geologically analyzed," because no other form of scrutiny can prevail on them or adamancy. To say that they are pebbles is to suggest that they are discrete, self-contained and impervious.

If Updike's remarks are not to be taken as praise, then I agree with him and I am proud to be in his company. I think that, with admirable conciseness, he has identified what is most exasperating about Handke.

To put it another way, I think that Handke has an aversion to ordinary questions. You might say that he feels a brilliant impatience toward people. Because he cannot, or will not, accommodate himself to their slow processes, he accelerates them beyond psychology.

I don't entirely blame him. Men and women are not always as interesting as we have been led to believe. They drag their feet, their minds wander, their courage fails, their metabolism sags. It is not easy to love them. But they are the only species we have to write about. Novelists other than Handke have devised ways of coming to terms with the limitations of these creatures.

In my opinion, Handke doesn't play the game, the game of fiction. I mean, he would probably agree with me, proud of not playing the game. He might say something like "fiction is a mug's game." Yet philosophy about people under the guise of fiction is a violation of their civil rights. It is government without representation.

Let me tell you about "The Left-Handed Woman." Marianne is 30 years old, she has an 8-year-old son and a prosperous husband named Bruno, who is just returning from a successful business trip. Let's go out and have a wonderful dinner. Bruno says, and they do, in an elegant hotel. After dinner, Bruno is so happy with his wife and his life that he asks the waiter to reserve them a room because they want to sleep together immediately. The room is in a tower.

In the morning, as they're walking home through the park, Bruno turns a somersault, out of sheer high spirits. At this point, I made a mental note to the effect that he seemed to be a lively and appreciative husband. His wife, however, says to him that she feels he is going to leave her and she would prefer not to wait for this to happen. She tells him to go away immediately.

Now, I've read books before and I have some idea what is going on here. Handke wants to geologically

assess the position accurately. South found himself in a shaky three not-trump contract without an entry to his hand. His partner's one-club opening bid was strong and artificial, which accounts for the modest two-club rebid and South's decision to keep bidding.

The opening heart lead was won in dummy, and declarer ran six club tricks, causing the defenders some discarding problems. In a team event, with overtricks a minor consideration, the contract would no doubt have been defeated. East would have discarded all his diamonds, placing his partner with the king

## Repeat of 1977 Wimbledon Clash

## Borg, Connors Advance to Final

By Neil Amdur

WIMBLEDON, England (NYT) — It seemed so easy. Straight sets, total dominance. In the semifinals, Bjorn Borg and Jimmy Connors that much above the rest of the pack in men's tennis? That was the logical conclusion to be drawn from today's impressive victories that sent the two top seeds on the pro tour into a men's single's final on Saturday at the All England Lawn Tennis Club for a second consecutive year.

Connors, 25, advanced with a surprisingly easy Center Court rout of third-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis, 9-6, 6-1. A tense, well-played, 67-minute first set during which Gerulaitis held set point at 4-5, 30-40, was longer than the last two sets combined.

Then the top-seeded Borg, who is not lost a match on the court since March, went on stage and routed Tom Okker back to reality, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, ending the 34-year-old Dutchman's fling of unseeded contests that had included Guillermo Vilas and Ilie Nastase.

## 14th Meeting

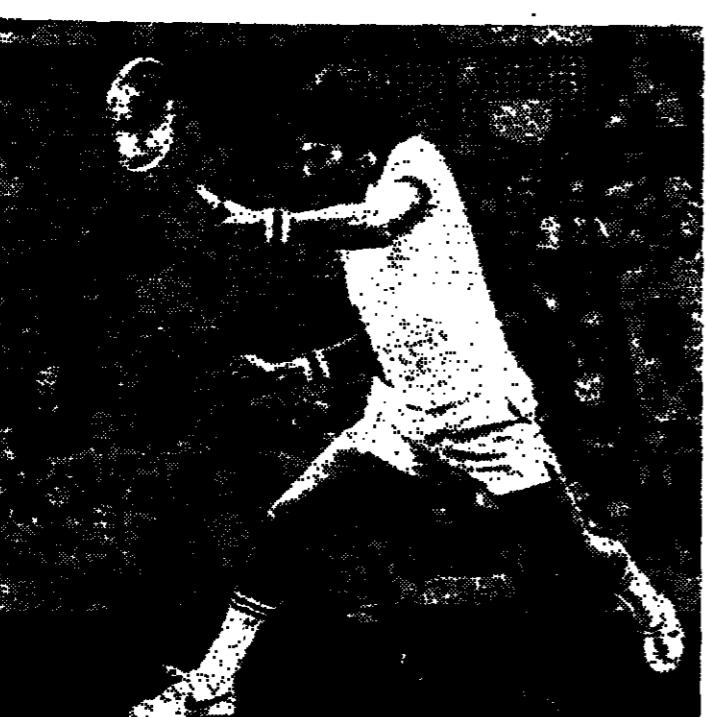
Saturday's showdown will be the 14th in a classic career rivalry that Connors leads, 8-5. Borg has won four of their last five meetings but faces the burden of trying to become the first player in 42 years since Fred Perry of Britain, to win successive Wimbledon singles titles.

Asked after the victory if the match with Connors would be the most important of his already brilliant career, Borg, 22, replied, "Absolutely. For sure."

The windup to Wimbledon's first tournament in its second 100 years will begin tomorrow when the two top seeds, Chris Evert and Martina Navratilova, meet for the 2,000 women's first prize. Not since 1972 have the top two seeds in each division reached the singles finals at Wimbledon.

Indirectly, Evert may have contributed to Connors' victory over Gerulaitis. Yesterday, Evert used a lob effectively in neutralizing Virginia Wade's aggressive net game. Connors sent Gerulaitis scurrying to the baseline in pursuit of lobs that added still another dimension to his game.

Connors is an aggressively in-

Associated Press  
Jimmy Connors leaps to return shot to Vitas Gerulaitis.

stinctive player who responds to speed. Today, he said the white Slazenger ball looked like a basketball coming toward him, so he held the ball on his racquet for a long time and lobbed against the quick-setting Gerulaitis rather than pursuing the winning pass.

"Ask Jimmy who taught him the drop shot and lob," Evert said teasingly in the players' tea room after the match.

"She's right," Connors said, with a smile.

But the most significant difference between Connors and Gerulaitis was their serves. Down set point, at 4-5, 30-40, Connors delivered the flat serve deep into the backhand.

"I just tried to get my first serve in and make him play it," he said.

Gerulaitis had lost 10 of 11 previous matches against Connors and had not beaten him in six years. The opportunity to seize the first set prompted the Kings Point, N.Y., pro to chase a big backhand return down the line, in pursuit of a

## Luzinski, Bowa Top Fan Balloting for NL All-Stars

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — Outfielder Greg Luzinski, with 3.5 million votes, and infielder Larry Bowa, both of the Philadelphia Phillies, topped the National League balloting for the 49th All-Star Game, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced yesterday.

The game will be played Tuesday night in San Diego.

Luzinski, who with 19 home runs is one ahead of George Foster for the current season record in the National League, will star for the third consecutive year. Foster, of the Cincinnati Reds, also a starter, leads the league with 61 runs batted in.

The American League starters, announced on Tuesday, included Boston catcher Carlton Fisk, Minnesota first baseman Rod Carew, Milwaukee second baseman Don May, Kansas City shortstop Fred Patek, Kansas City third baseman George Brett, and outfielders Jim Rice of Boston, Richie Zisk of Texas and Reggie Jackson of New York.

Bowa, enjoying his best season both at bat and in the field, beat

the last two sets, less than 50 percent.

Perhaps it was the pressure from Connors, who owns the sport's most devastating return and said afterward, "I have to play his second serve like his first because he moves so well." Or maybe Vitas was slightly stale from the 96 games of men's doubles he had played the previous day, while Connors rested.

"I had a pretty good barrage going there," Connors said of his service breaks at 3-1 in the opening set and again for 2-1 in the second when Vitas' volleys went astray.

"Every time I touched the racquet, it was firm."

Borg broke Okker's service in the first game and had run up a 5-3 lead in the first set before rain forced a 15-minute delay. Each player held serve to finish the set.

In the second set, Borg broke service in the third game. At 2-3, Okker had break point, but Borg — playing powerfully — held on and games went with service to 5-3 when Borg failed to take advantage of three set points. He then held his serve for the set.

Borg broke in the third and fifth games of the final set. But in a last desperate effort, Okker held his next service then broke back for 3-5 and held again for 4-5. That was his last gasp, though, as Borg served out the match.

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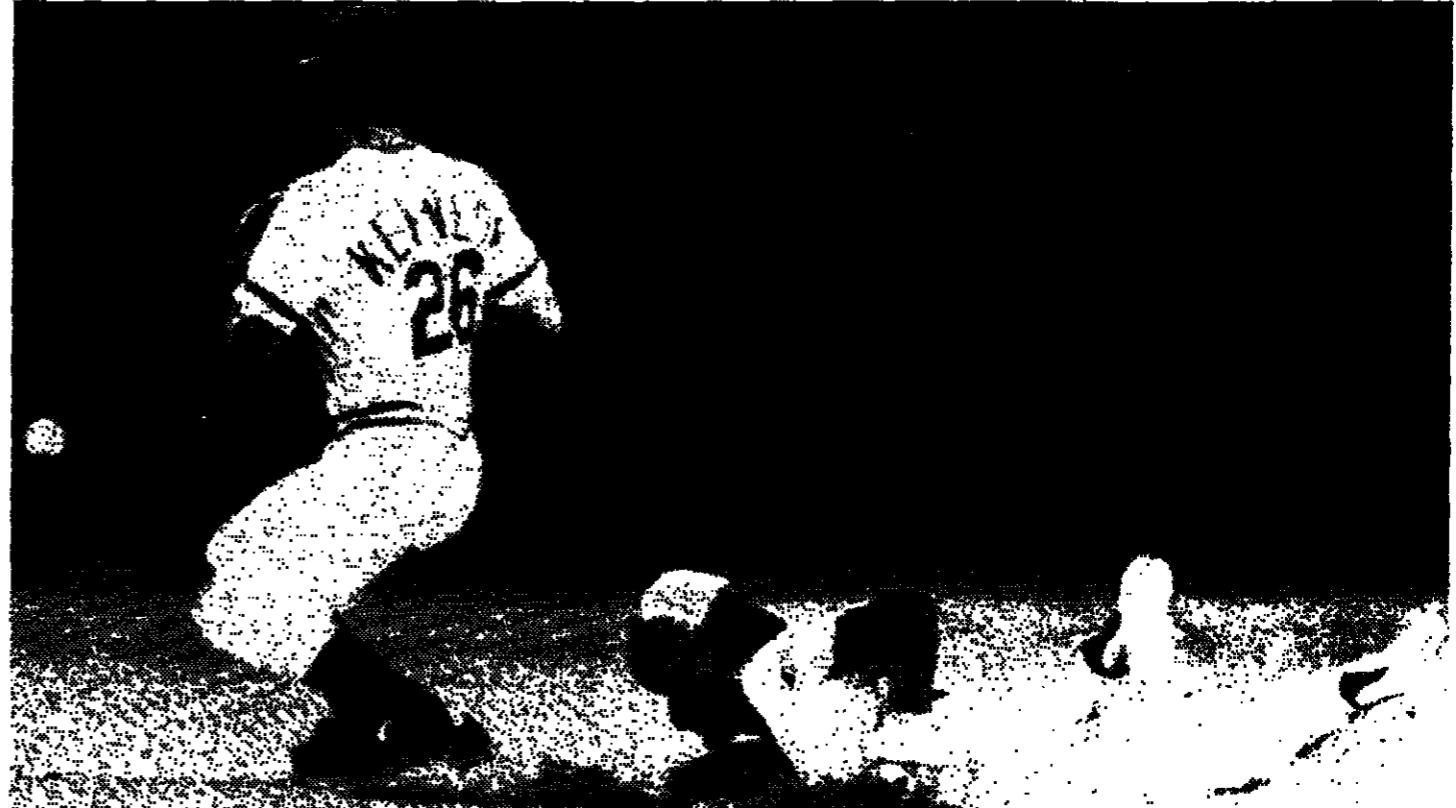
The pair held serve for 6-7 in an atmosphere so tense that a ringing telephone in the press area prompted Connors to pause momentarily serving at the far end of the stadium.

But Gerulaitis' first serve deteriorated as the match progressed. He managed 40 of 62 first serves in the opening set, more than 60 percent, but slid to 10 of 21 and 12 of 27 in

the second set.

"Wimbledon has always been my favorite, where I have enjoyed some of my biggest successes and this is the right time and place to announce my retirement," the 38-year-old Brazilian said.

The Brewers scored their run in



Astros' Enos Cabell slides into second as Reds' Junior Kennedy awaits ball skipping toward him. United Press International

## Carew Goes 4-for-4 as Twins Beat Brewers

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 6 (UPI) — Rod Carew had four hits in four at-bats and Dave Goltz pitched an eight-hitter last night, pacing the Minnesota Twins to a 3-1 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers to complete a sweep of their three-game series.

Goltz, 7-5, walked three and struck out seven in recording his fifth complete game of the season. Milwaukee ace Lary Sorenson, 11-5, went the distance.

Carew and Mike Cubbage, who also had a perfect night with three hits in as many at-bats, led off the fifth with singles. Carew scored on a sacrifice fly by Butch Wynegar and Cubbage drove home on Dan Ford's triple. Ford then scored on Rich Chiles' sacrifice fly.

The secondinning when Sal Bando singled, stole second and scored on a single by Robin Yount.

## Red Sox 9, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Fred Lynn belted a pair of homers. Carl Yastrzemski added a third and Jim Rice had one taken away as Boston rolled to an easy 9-2 victory over Chicago.

Lynn's fourth-inning homer, a two-run shot into the upper deck in right field, followed a single by Yastrzemski. Lynn led off the seventh inning with his 12th homer, a drive into the left-field seats. Yaz's homer, a two-run blow, capped a six-run seventh inning. Rice had the longest hit of the game, a 450-foot blast to center field that appeared to clear the wall only to be dropped onto the field by a fan.

Umpire Mike Reilly ruled that the ball hit the wall and Rice took an

RBI-triple.

## Orioles 3-8, Blue Jays 1-6

At Toronto, Rick Dempsey and Doug DeCinces belted home runs and Joe Kerrigan picked up his first American League victory as Baltimore defeated Toronto, 8-6 in the second game. Mike Flanagan held the Blue Jays to five hits in the opener to pick up his 12th victory as the Orioles won, 3-1.

Giants 5, Padres 4

At San Francisco, pinch-hitter Jim Dwyer's sacrifice fly scored Jack Clark with one out in the 10th inning as San Francisco snapped a three-game losing streak by defeating San Diego, 5-4.

Reds 2, Astros 1

At Cincinnati, Paul Moskau gained his first victory of the season by holding Houston to six hits over eight innings and Cesar Geronimo's run-scoring double capped a two-run second inning that gave Cincinnati a 2-1 victory.

Cubs 5, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Bobby Murcer's run-scoring single capped a two-run third inning and Mike Krukow and Bruce Sutter combined on a five-hitter as Chicago completed its sweep of a three-game series with St. Louis, 5-1.

Braves 9, Dodgers 8

At Los Angeles, Barry Bonnell singled home Cito Gaston with the winning run to highlight a six-run ninth inning that led Atlanta past Los Angeles, 9-8. With one out, Pat Rockett and Darrel Chaney singled. Jerry Royster singled to score Rockett and Bob Beale walked to load the bases. Charlie Hough relieved Lance Rautzhan and walked Gary Matthews to score Chaney. Gaston reached on Steve Garvey's error, which allowed Royster to score. Dale Murphy followed with a two-run double that tied the score before Bonnell singled off Terry Forster to score Gaston.

into first place in the AL West with a 5-3 defeat of Seattle.

## Phillies 7, Mets 5

In the National League, at New York, Greg Luzinski tripled in a run in the fourth inning against New York's Jerry Koosman and hit his 19th homer in the seventh to lead Philadelphia to a 7-5 victory over the Mets. Koosman has lost 17 of his last 19 decisions.

Giants 5, Padres 4

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At Seattle, Mario Guerrero hit a two-run ninth-inning homer and All-Star pitcher Matt Keough teamed with Dave Heaverlo on an eight-hitter to propel Oakland back

## 5 1977 Starters

Luzinski, Garvey, Bench, Morgan and Foster all started last year, but who reached the 3,000-hit mark earlier this season is starting for the seventh time at either third base, second base or the outfield. Monday starts for the first time.

The American League starters, announced on Tuesday, included Boston catcher Carlton Fisk, Minnesota first baseman Rod Carew, Milwaukee second baseman Don May, Kansas City shortstop Fred Patek, Kansas City third baseman George Brett, and outfielders Jim Rice of Boston, Richie Zisk of Texas and Reggie Jackson of New York.

Bowa, enjoying his best season both at bat and in the field, beat

Cincinnati's Dave Concepcion, the All-Star starter each of the last three years, by 2,457-433 votes.

Bench is making his 11th All-Star appearance, his 10th straight as a starter. He and Carew are the only players to be elected in each of the years since the fans took over the voting in 1970.

All-Time Favorite

Bench also became the all-time leading vote-getter. His total through this year is 19,078,599. Carew is second with 18,861,372.

Rose's total was the highest for the starting third base position. This will be his 12th All-Star appearance.

Morgan is starting his ninth All-Star game and Garvey his fifth.

The NL pitchers include New York's Rich Gossage and Ron Guidry, Baltimore's Jim Palmer and Mike Flanagan, California's Frank Tanana, Oakland's Matt Keough and Cleveland's Jim Kern.

## Transactions

## BASEBALL

## American League

## OAKLAND A's—Signed Willie Horton, outfielder, on waivers by the Cleveland Indians.

## KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Signed Buddy Calzona, shortstop, and optioned him to Sarasota of the Gulf Coast League.

## FOOTBALL

## CINCINNATI BENGALS—Placed Mike Weiss, defensive back, on waivers.

## MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Signed Hippie Show and Ray Hart, defensive backs; Jeff Morris, defensive tackle; Dan Jon Dennis, quarterback; Steve Griffin and Arnold Johnson, linebackers; Tom McNamee, kicker; and Barry Washington, wide receiver.

## NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Signed Larry Harvey, tight end; Ernest Rotella, linebacker; Tom Carter, defensive end; Jack Holmes, running back; and Ron George, wide receiver.

## DETROIT LIONS—Signed Terry Forster, defensive end; Ernest Rotella, linebacker; Tom Carter, defensive end; and Jack Holmes, running back.

## A's 5, Mariners 3

## At Seattle, Mario Guerrero hit a two-run ninth-inning homer and All-Star pitcher Matt Keough teamed with Dave Heaverlo on an eight-hitter to propel Oakland back

## Royals 10, Angels 1

At Kansas City, Hal McRae drove in three runs with a triple and his 10th homer to back the sixth-hitter pitching of Dennis Leonard as Kansas City defeated California, 10-1. The inactivity of 21 days on the disabled list caught up with loser Nolan Ryan, 3-7. A solo home run by Amos Otis, his 12th, and McRae's two-run triple sparked a four-run rally in the sixth.

Rangers 3, Yankees 2

At Arlington, Texas, Bobby Bonds belted a two-run homer and Richie Zisk drove in the game-winning run with an eighth-inning single as Texas beat New York, 3-2.

Jon Matlack, 7-8, gave up seven hits while beating the Yankees for the second time this season. Matlack struck out three and did not walk a batter in going the distance for the ninth time this year.

A's 5, Mariners 3

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## Observer

## Turned-Off Congress

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — If I were a conservative, having given the big takers a taste of the us, I would now forget the death penalty and the crusade against homosexuals for a while and attack one of the terrors of waste and big government. I refer to air conditioning in Washington.

Air conditioning has contributed far more to the decline of the Republic than unexecuted murderers and unorthodox sex. Until it became universal in Washington after World War II, Congress habitually closed shop around the end of June and did not reopen until the following January. Six months of every year, the nation enjoyed a respite from the promulgation of more laws, the deprivations of lobbyists, the hatching of new schemes for federal expansion and, of course, the cost of maintaining a government running at full blast.

Once air conditioning arrived, Congress had twice as much time to exercise its skill at regulating and plucking the population. The bureaucracy naturally slowed toward an idle after Congress had retreated to the boondocks, and even the president often went fishing. As recently as the 1950s, President Eisenhower regularly took two-month vacations in the Rockies.

He could afford to. Congress usually cleared out of town by midsummer even then and there was nobody left to hector him about running a lousy presidency. Air conditioning at the Capitol ended all that, with the results we see today. After 20 years of year-round activity, what do we have? Grottesque inflation, swelling public payrolls, soaring taxes, library shelves bulging with incomprehensible government regulations, a flabby dollar, dying cities, failing families, too many lawyers, not enough porters and big air-conditioning bills.

A sound conservative solution is to turn off the Capitol air condi-



Baker

tioning at midnight every June 30. If Congress insisted on sitting there afterward, fine. They would have to do it without air conditioning though. After a few days of Washington in its natural July juices, we can be certain, they would not sit there long.

By August the rest of the country would be wallowing in relief from fresh ideas for taxation. Ingenious schemes for making life more difficult and pressures on the president to exert more muscle in equatorial climates.

Since 1950, three elegant new office buildings have been constructed at the air-conditioned Capitol, although the membership of Congress has increased by four persons since the building boom began. It is an illustration of what happens to a government whose operators find it more convenient to stay in business year-round than to operate seasonally.

Architects have not hidden the fact that Washington was begun not surprisingly, by the Southern bloc that dominated Congress during the 1950s. Until air conditioning arrived, they had made it a point to schedule business so they could take relief from Washington summers in the shade of the catalpa and the magnolia.

With an air-conditioned Capitol, however, the necessity for perspiring into their juleps abruptly ended. Instead of wilting by the swamps, they could now stay crisp as lettuce in the cool splendor of the Capitol. For voters accustomed to seeing them working the home turf during the steam season, of course they had to offer justifications for remaining in Washington, and the best of all justifications was the pressing duty of toil for the national good.

This naturally required that toil be created to keep them bustling in the news. And so we had more governing. As Parkinson's Law observes, work expands to fill the time available for doing it. With twice as much time at its disposal, Congress created twice as much work, which meant twice as much governing. Let's pull those wires.

## A Travelers' Museum Under Stockholm

By David McCune

**S**TOCKHOLM (IHT) — It may not be the world's largest art museum, but it is surely the longest. Open almost round the clock and featuring a first-rate collection of modern Swedish art, it attracts hundreds of thousands of patrons daily.

Located in and under Stockholm, it is also the world's noisiest museum. Screeching trains speed visitors not only to, but also through vast halls, dropping them off at any one of 12 subterranean "galleries." These are additions to the expanding Stockholm subway network, stations which have been painted and decorated by established Swedish artists, adding an imaginative, aesthetic quality to the city's sleek, utilitarian transit system.

The chief engineer of Stockholm's Transit Authority, Bertil Linner, explains why a subway system became the city's largest art exhibit: "Many people find subways disconcerting. They feel uncomfortable and disoriented underground, out of touch with the world above. They may feel the subway robs them of an identity — they become small parts of an enormous, sterile machinery which whisk them away through darkened tunnels. We wanted to change that by making our subway stations living environments which people could relate to."

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Each station has been decorated according to a distinctive graphic and chromatic theme, carving the mark of its artistic creator. The high, concave ceiling of the downtown Central station inspired artist P.O. Ultvedt to imitate in rich blue the wall decorations of a Swedish country church. Other station walls are laid in with glittering mosaic representations of prehistoric costumes or feature thousands of square feet of mosaics depicting the forested Swedish countryside. A simple design showing the points of the compass has been embedded in the floor of each station, an appreciated aid to disorientated travelers.

Stockholmers seem unanimous in their praise of the underground artistry. A young salesman, contemplating the abstract splashes of color in the Fridhems station, remarked: "I feel more relaxed coming down into these new stations, more at ease and less like a harried mole. It's wonderful."

Always a pioneer in the field of urban planning, Stockholm's first experiment with subterranean artwork dates back more than two decades when an early station was decorated with a new layer of paint before Wallmark arrived to continue his work.



Part of artist Helge Henschen's contribution to the subway.

David McCune

rated by well-known Swedish artists. Favorable public response pleased politicians and encouraged city planners to form the world's first Transit Authority Art Board. As plans emerged for a new 9-mile-long subway line during the late sixties, the board was given the task of finding artists suitable for and capable of decorating the 11 proposed stations.

The board was flooded by offers from eager artists, and Bertil Linner recalls that "choosing the 11 best sketches from 150 imaginative proposals may have been the most difficult I've had."

Besides using purely subjective criteria in the selection process, the board searches for proposals which are not too costly, which require a minimum of maintenance, and which in no way interfere with subway efficiency. In addition, political messages are taboo, as for Mr. Linner explains: "The gospel according to so-and-so twice a day at rush hour can put a frown on the face of even the most fervent believer."

## The Cooperation

Cooperation between workers, architects and artists is generally good, although misunderstandings do arise. Artist Goesta Wallmark began work on the Hallonbergen station by penciling huge replicas of children's drawings on the whitewashed tunnel walls. A day later aggravated construction workers, assuming mischievous youngsters had defaced the station with graffiti, quickly covered the sketches with a new layer of paint before Wallmark arrived to continue his work.

In spite of the long winter days spent in the damp, poorly lit caverns, all involved artists agree that the unusual commission was a welcome and fascinating challenge. Mr. Linner recalls that "one of our artists, Helge Henschen, became so carried away with her work on the Tengsta station that we literally had to force her to stop so we could open the line in 1975."

Some of the artists have received numerous letters and calls from appreciative Stockholmers, complimenting them on their unusual works. Since the first of these subway "galleries" opened in 1975, the Transit Authority has been swamped by visits from art associations, architects and urban planners from around the world.

While Stockholm is not the only city to have artwork in its subways, Mr. Linner says: "In some cities, such as Barcelona or Moscow, art work has been placed in subway stations. In Stockholm, we have tried to integrate the utilitarian, architectural and aesthetic elements at an early stage. The result is not a subway station containing works of art, but rather a station which is work of art itself."

The early cost of \$400,000 spent on decorating subways is considered marginal by politicians, especially when compared to the wallowing \$1.7 million spent each year repairing damage to the city's trains and buses caused by vandals. City officials are proud of their subway system and are grateful for the added attention they receive. Construction of a new line has been approved, and 250 proposals have been sent in from artists hoping to contribute their talents to four new stations. The difficult task of selecting the best crowd pleasers will begin this fall.

## PEOPLE: Chief Justice Reviews Case in a Bookstore

The chief justice just wanted to buy some paperback novels, but the black clerk in a Washington bookstore had the Bakke case on her mind. So when Warren Burger went into Discount Record and Books on Duke Street and someone whispered who he was, Audrey Hair introduced herself. She began talking to him about the court's split decision to permit the admission to medical school of Allan Bakke while upholding the concept of affirmative action. For 40 minutes, Miss Hair recalls, she and Burger talked, with the chief justice defending the court's decision and Miss Hair criticizing it. They discussed the state of racism in America today. He was optimistic and took the long view that progress had been made and more would come; she was impatient and pessimistic. "He said his grandparents had come from Europe and were illiterate and it had taken 150 years for his people to improve themselves," Miss Hair said. "I asked him if he didn't think 300 years was enough time for my people. He said to be patient." Miss Hair said that the conversation ended when Burger broke it off with a warm handshake, explaining that his driver was waiting outside. Burger had selected about six historical novels by Winston Graham about the post-Revolutionary period in the United States.

It seems that at least once a week, someone "who ought to know" gives an opinion on whether Gerald Ford will again seek the presidency. Since July was her 21st birthday, that his driver was waiting outside. Burger had selected about six historical novels by Winston Graham about the post-Revolutionary period in the United States.

The Venerable Archdeacon John Ross Youens, 63, one of Queen Elizabeth's chaplains, has pleaded not guilty to charges of "insulting behavior" at the Wimbledon tennis championships. Youens, a member of Queen Elizabeth's ecclesiastical household, was arrested by police patrolling the grounds of the All-England Club. He was released on bail for a further hearing Aug. 10.

The term "insulting behavior" is applied to a number of charges. The specific charge was not made public. Youens is a Companion of the Bath, one of the orders of chivalry, and a member of the Order of the British Empire. He also won the Military Cross in World War II. He is married and has a son. A daughter, Georgina, one of London's top models, was killed in an air crash in 1974.

Hustler magazine owner Larry Flynt laid the foundation for his multi-million-dollar publishing enterprise with the financial help of vending-machine companies that are allegedly linked to organized

Former jazz trumpet player Louis Prima has been taken off the critical list in New Orleans by Tourist Infirmary doctors who said his condition had stabilized. Tourist spokeswoman Sue Finley said the 66-year-old entertainer, in a coma since an October, 1975, operation for removal of a brain tumor, had stabilized since his bout with pneumonia and high fever. He was shifted to Touro last Tuesday. Officials said that Prima probably would be sent back shortly to a private medical facility. His wife, Gia Malone, has gone on the road with the Witnesses, Prima's former group, to help defray the costs of her husband's medical care, estimated at about \$7,000 a month.

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